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THE DUKE'S FUNERAL.

THROUGHOUT the realm of Britain, all questions and topics of conversation and discussion have temporarily merged into one—when, where, and with what state and ceremonial the great Duke of Wellington shall be buried? When we last addressed our readers, it was not known whether the illustrious deceased himself had not, by express command in his will, forbidden all pageantry and pomp upon the occasion. It was feared that the hero, who slept all his life on a little camp bed, on a hard mattress, and who yielded his last breath in a turret-chamber, plainly, if not meanly, furnished, had carried out this characteristic simplicity of his life, by requesting that no costly paraphernalia and trappings, and no parade of grief, should convey him to the tomb. Had this been the case, it would have been the duty of the nation, as of the representatives and family of the mighty dead, to have yielded their sorrowful obedience to the command. But the national desire to do all possible honour to the deceased has not thus been thwarted. The Duke has left no instructions upon the subject; and it has, therefore, been decided, by the highest authority in the State, and approved of by the family, as well as by the unanimous voice of the people, that the obsequies of Wellington shall be worthy—we will not say of his merits, but of his fame; and that the splendour of the funeral that England shall give her most illustrious son shall, to the greatest extent that is possible, represent to contemporaries and to posterity, to our own nation and to all others, how deeply she loved and honoured him.

The following letter from the Prime Minister to the Home Secretary—eloquent and worthy of the great occasion which has called it forth—conveys to the public all that is yet known upon the subject. It will be seen that, as was from the first anticipated by every one, the funeral will be in St. Paul's Cathedral, and that the remains of the Duke will rest side by side with those of Nelson.

“Balmoral, September 20, 1852.

“Sir,—Her Majesty received with the deepest grief, on Thursday last, the afflicting intelligence of the sudden death of his Grace the late Duke of Wellington.

“Although the Queen could not for a moment doubt but that the voice of the country would be unanimous upon the subject of the honours to be paid to the memory of the greatest man of the age, her Majesty considered it due to the feelings of his Grace's surviving relatives that no step should be taken, even in his honour, without their previous concurrence; and, accordingly, on the same evening, in obedience to her Majesty's commands, I wrote to Lord Charles Wellesley (the present Duke having not then returned to England), to ascertain whether the late Duke had left any directions; or whether his family desired to express any wish upon the subject; and suggesting the course which appeared to her Majesty best calculated to give effect to the expression of those feelings in which the nation, as one man, will sympathise with her Majesty.

“Having this day received letters from the present Duke and his brother, to the effect that the late Duke has left no directions on the subject, and placing themselves wholly in her Majesty's hands, I hasten to relieve the public anxiety, by signifying to you, for general information, the commands which I have received from her Majesty.

“The great space which the name of the Duke of Wellington has filled in the history of the last fifty years; his brilliant achievements in the field; his high mental qualities; his long and faithful services to the Crown; his untiring devotion to the interests of his country, constitute claims upon the gratitude of the nation which a public funeral, though it cannot satisfy, at least may serve to recognise.

“Her Majesty is well aware that, as in the case of Lord Nelson, she might, of her own authority, have given immediate orders for this public mark of veneration for the memory of the illustrious Duke, and has no doubt but that Parliament and the country would cordially have approved the step. But, her Majesty, anxious that this tribute of gratitude and of sorrow should be deprived of nothing which could invest it with a thoroughly national character—anxious that the greatest possible number of her subjects should have an opportunity of joining it, is anxious, above all, that such honours should not appear to emanate from the Crown alone, and that the two Houses of Parliament should have an opportunity, by their previous sanction, of stamping the proposed ceremony with increased solemnity, and of associating themselves with her Majesty in paying honour to the memory of one whom no Englishman can name without pride and sorrow.

“The body of the Duke of Wellington will, therefore, remain, with the concurrence of the family, under proper guardianship, until the Queen shall have received the formal approval of Parliament of the course which it will be the duty of her Majesty's servants to submit to both Houses upon their reassembling.

“As soon as possible after that approval shall have been obtained, it is her Majesty's wish, should no unforeseen impediment arise, that the mortal remains of the late illustrious and venerated Commander-in-Chief should, at the public expense, and with all the solemnity due to the greatness of the occasion, be deposited in the cathedral church of St. Paul's, there to rest by the side of Nelson—the greatest military by the side of the greatest naval chief who ever reflected lustre upon the annals of England.

“I have the honour to be

“Your most obedient humble servant,

“Right Hon. S. H. Walpole, M.P.

“DERBY.”

The English are said to be a people who do not understand shows and celebrations, or the proper mode of conducting them. It is alleged that they flock to and applaud the rudest attempts of the kind; and that, unlike the French and other nations of the Continent, they have no real taste for ceremonial. There is, doubtless, some truth in the charge. We are a practical people; and the few great ceremonials, whether local or national, still remaining among us, hold their place as relics of the past, not to be lightly interfered with, rather than as celebrations in accordance with, or approved by, the spirit of our age. But in this case, we hope, and venture to predict, that no reproach of want of taste will rest upon the people, or upon the officials who shall be charged



THE RIGHT HON. ANNE, COUNTESS OF MORNINGTON, MOTHER OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—FROM A PICTURE BY THE COUNTESS OF WESTMORELAND.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

with the necessary details of the ceremony. What Englishmen resolve to do, they always do well; and it has been determined by the public, and in the mind of every individual composing it, that this event shall be solemnized as becomes the mightiest nation in the world, mourning for the loss of her mightiest citizen. We may be confident that nothing mean, tawdry, theatrical, inappropriate, or pagan, will be permitted in the obsequies of Wellington; but that the remains of the hero shall be deposited in the most holy ground within the realm, in the presence of the highest officers of the State and of the Legislature; of the survivors of his deeds and of his fame; and of the representatives of all that is great, noble, and distinguished in Britain; that the cortege shall be, like the hero, devoid of unmeaning and frivolous accessories, and that it shall be simple, grand, and magnificent in its completeness and in its details. No aid of military pomp must be wanting. He must be borne to his grave like a soldier; and we must realise in our sober capital, for one memorable day, the magnificent description of the funeral of Arvalan by Southey:—

Hark! 'tis the funeral trumpet's breath—
'Tis the dirge of death:
At once ten thousand drums begin,
With one long thunder-peal the ear assailing.
Ten thousand voices now join in:
And, with one deep and general din,
Pour their wild wailing:
The song of praise is drown'd
Amid the deafening sound.
You hear no more the trumpet's tone;
You hear no more the mourner's moan;
Though the trumpet's breath, and the dirge of death,
Swell, with commingled force, the funeral knell;
But, rising over all, in one acclaim,
Is heard the echoed and re-echoed name

of WELLINGTON! WELLINGTON! At present, and for some days to come, it is probable that nothing is, or will be, decided, as to the exact mode of procedure; but, as the Duke was in his life, so he must be in his death—honoured above all others for the magnitude of his services, and the simple nobleness of his aims and his character.

It has been faintly urged in some quarters—and the reasoning is not without its weight on the minds of many estimable people—that all such pomp is vain and useless; that the fame of the dead needs no such celebration; that the page of history is the fittest and grandest mausoleum of departed greatness and virtue; and that the benefactors of an age are best honoured by the unfeigned regrets of their contemporaries, and the undying respect and admiration of posterity. This may be true; and yet, such a funeral celebration as that which we are now certain will be accorded to the honoured remains of Wellington, may be, nevertheless, necessary. Utilitarianism is not the all in all of our private or public life. The feelings are as much a part of the existence of a nation as its daily business. There is a heart in the mass of the people as well as in each individual man; and there is a sentiment, a sympathy, an enthusiasm, and a poetry in the popular mind, that must soar, at times, beyond the sordid, the common-place, and the ultra-utilitarian, under the penalty of a case-hardening degradation of the national character.

England owes this great funeral, not so much to Wellington, whose fame it cannot enhance, as to itself. The British people would feel dissatisfied and ashamed of themselves if they did not, upon an occasion so touching as this, exert themselves to the utmost to express to all the world how highly they revered, and how deeply they deplore, the man they have lost. They would feel that a solemn duty had been left unperformed, and that the living greatness and virtue, whose services may, perchance, be required, as his were, in the cause of national freedom and honour, would lose one incentive to exertion—the appreciation of their countrymen. But on this point it is needless to expatiate. The sentiment of the people transcends the reasoning of mere utilitarians, and includes a utility far higher, nobler, and more comprehensive than is dreamed of in so hard a philosophy. In this particular, the Sovereign, the Executive Government, the Legislature, and the people are unanimously agreed. The Duke's funeral, we cannot doubt, will be worthy of the nation.

PORTRAIT OF THE LATE COUNTESS OF MORNINGTON, MOTHER OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

WHEN we are deploring the loss of the greatest man of the age, and preparing to do grateful homage to his memory, every circumstance connected with the family hearth in which he was reared becomes invested with deep poetic interest. The page of the future being closed to his active energies, we seek to dive back into the past, and most naturally fall to thinking what were the features of the mother who had given birth to such a son.

We are glad, therefore, in having the opportunity of re-producing an admirable portrait, painted some years ago by a lady, herself a daughter of the illustrious house of Wellesley, of the venerable mother of the warrior and statesman Duke. The Countess of Westmoreland, daughter of the late Lord Maryborough, and, consequently, niece of the hero of Waterloo, has shared largely in the gifts of nature so lavishly showered upon her family. Not only as a linguist and a musician, but as an artist, is her Ladyship highly accomplished; her merit in the latter capacity being universally known and acknowledged amongst the schools of Italy and Germany. It was subsequently to the death of the venerable Countess, which occurred in 1831, at the age of 90, that the idea struck Lady Westmoreland of producing the family group, from which the principal figure is now before us, and which must ever be of enduring interest. The lineaments of the Countess were traced from memory, assisted by a portrait of the original painted during life, some thirty years ago, by Owen.

Some account of the picture itself may here be given, although, in our Engraving, we omit the accessory details. We may observe, that both in the character of the face and figure, and in all the *entourage*, the treatment is delicate and unostentatious—the intention being that of suggestion rather than dramatic realisation.

In the midst, in the usual dignity of her domestic retirement, sits the mother of the great Duke; she holds in her hand the *London Gazette* extraordinary, which records the stirring events of the Day of Waterloo. On the table is a letter from the warrior himself, who, in the midst of mighty triumph, and the adulation of crowned Monarchs, could not forget what was due to a mother's love. This document is dated "Waterloo, June 19, 1815;" and signed "your dutiful and affectionate son, Wellington." We have reason to believe that in the original this subscription was inserted in the Duke's own hand; a circumstance which will give an enduring and unique interest to the picture, which, although a print was published from it shortly after it was painted, remains in the family. In various parts of the room are arranged the busts of the Marquis Wellesley, the Duke of Wellington, and Lord Maryborough; also, a small medallion of the late Lord Cowley.

Anne, Countess of Mornington, the Duke's mother, survived, a widow, full fifty years, and lived to witness the multiplied honours and well-earned glory of her children. Of her five sons, four became Peers of the realm. Her Ladyship was born 23d June, 1742, the eldest daughter of Arthur Hill Trevor, 1st Viscount Dungannon, by Anne, his wife, daughter of Edmund Francis Stafford, Esq. She married Lord Mornington on the 6th February, 1759, and died in September, 1821, aged ninety.

Seldom has mother had four such gifted sons; and well might the title of "the British Matron," which was the one originally intended for it, have been given to this truly historic picture; and which, we believe, but for a feeling of modesty on the part of the Duke, it would have borne in the original engraving.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

UNITED STATES.

The accounts from New York this week (to the 8th inst) announce the recurrence of one of those frightful accidents on a large scale which have become the approbrium of steam communication, whether by land or water, in the United States. On the 5th inst. the boiler of the steamship *Reindeer* exploded on the Hudson river, causing the immediate death of 30 persons, and severely injuring 16 others.

From Havannah, telegraphic accounts had reached New York to the 3d inst., stating that Americans had been prohibited from landing at Cuba, and that the police had made some further arrests of some of the parties connected with the *Voice of the People*.

The State of New York has been infested for a considerable time past by bands of ruffians, who, under the designation of anti-renters, have endeavoured, by the most gross and cruel outrages, to deter owners of property from demanding rent. A daring instance of their lawless proceedings, which resulted in the death of one of the gang and the wounding of others, is noticed in the present advices. A large body of these desperadoes went at night, disguised as Indians, to the house of Mr. Shaw, whom they had tarred and feathered a few weeks before, in addition to burning his out-buildings; and upon his refusing to come out they threatened to set fire to his house. As a means of self-defence, Mr. Shaw discharged the contents of a revolver among the party, which had the effect of killing one of them, named Whitbeck, and making his companions fly with all speed.

Madame Sontag had been very enthusiastically received at New York.

From New Orleans we learn that a terrible earthquake took place at Santiago de Cuba on the 20th ult. A large number of buildings were totally demolished, and the streets were blocked up with the ruins.

From California the latest intelligence is to the 14th of August. Throughout the diggings Chinese villages were springing up. Pekin, Canton, and Hong-Kong were among the names given to these Celestial settlements, some of which contained upwards of 1500 souls. The immigration of Chinese into California was enormous. Since the month of May the arrivals equalled that from all other quarters of the world, and were nearly three times that of the previous quarter. The immigrants were principally from Canton River and its vicinity. It was estimated, that in the month of August the number of Chinese resident in California was 27,058, and it was expected, before the expiration, to increase to 47,058.

The journals do not contain any mining intelligence.

There were some rumours of an intended movement to make Lower California an independent state.

The mortality on board vessels arriving at the Californian ports was truly awful. A remarkable instance is noticed in detail in another column.

The clipper ship *Staffordshire*, erroneously reported to have been wrecked, had arrived at San Francisco.

From Oregon recent accounts mention that a pitched battle had taken place near Table Rock, between a large party of whites and Indians, at the conclusion of which a treaty of peace was made. The miners on the Klamath, Salmon, and Rogue rivers were doing well, and several rich discoveries had been made. One man is said to have washed out of a sack of dirt upwards of 1017 dollars 50 cents; another took out of Rogue river a piece of gold worth 500 dollars. The San Francisco market was in a flourishing condition, there being a heavy and constant demand for goods.

According to the newspapers, Yucatan was about to apply to the United States Government for protection and annexation.

WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, &c.

The monthly West India Mail brings intelligence this week to the 29th of August, from Jamaica. The cholera has made its appearance in the island, and has created great alarm. One man who had been attacked by the dreadful malady died in seven hours. The disease was supposed to have been carried there by a passenger on board the American steamer *Ohio*. Small-pox still raged. Several severe shocks of earthquake had been felt in different parts of the island. The public attention had been occupied with some disclosures relative to frauds on the colonial bank committed by a clerk, who had decamped from the island. Two English brigs had arrived at Jamaica to take in passengers for Australia.

From the other island and the neighbouring main land there was no news of interest; but sickness was very prevalent, especially in St. Thomas, and yellow fever was somewhat general in Demerara, Barbadoes, and Berbice.

By this arrival we have news from the coast of the Pacific. Great excitement existed in Lima (the capital of Peru) on the subject of the intentions of the American Government respecting the Lobos Islands. A Peruvian Minister was going to the United States. Peru was sending 10,000 men to the frontiers of Ecuador. General Flores has gone to Chili.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The advices received in anticipation of the Overland Mail are dated Calcutta, August 7, and contain intelligence to the 31st of July from the cantonments of the troops engaged in the war with the Burmese, at Rangoon. We thus learn that the inactivity which the rainy season has induced has been varied by a short and successful expedition of steamers up the river Irrawaddy against the fortified town of Prome. The steam flotilla consisted of her Majesty's steamer *Medusa* and the H. C. steamers *Proserpine*, *Phlegathon*, *Pluto*, and *Mahanuddy*. When proceeding up the river, the squadron was engaged with stockades in two or three places, and, on approaching Prome, had to encounter a heavy and commanding fire from batteries on the heights; but this was evaded by proceeding up a creek, thus turning the works and taking them in rear. Little opposition was met with from the Burmese troops at Prome, and the people eagerly offered their assistance in the removal of the guns. The iron cannon were spiked and sunk in the Irrawaddy, and some ten brass guns carried off as trophies on board the steamers. In returning, the flotilla fell in with a large body of Burmese under General Bandoolah, son of the famous General known by that name during the former war. This force was crossing the river, obviously on its way to the relief of Prome, and, being surprised in the passage, the steamers committed great havoc on both troops and boats. One seaman only was killed, two officers wounded, and those severely. Lieut. Elliot, of the Royal Marines, received a ball in his foot, not yet extracted, and some of the bones having been fractured, it is feared he will be lame for life. Mr. Fraser, of the *Pluto*, was severely wounded in the arm.

The general impression of the officers engaged in the expedition was, that the steamers might have reached Ava with little difficulty, as the river was found to be navigable during the rainy season for steamers of light draught all the way to the capital; and therefore the dilatory policy of the commander in Burmah gave rise to considerable discontent. It was, however, very generally expected that, early in August, an immediate advance on and occupation of Prome would be ordered, and that reinforcements would at once be sent down from Madras and Bengal. The troops to march from Madras were to consist of two brigades of infantry, viz. two European and two native regiments, and also two troops of horse artillery. Nothing was known as to the number of troops that were to join from Bengal.

The Governor-General (Lord Dalhousie) had returned (on August 6) from Rangoon to Calcutta, and had resumed his office of President in Council, but left that of Deputy-Governor of Bengal in the occupation of Sir Frederick Currie. It was alleged with much confidence that his Lordship had been granted an extension of his term of office for another year at least, in order that he might conclude the Burmese war.

The North-Western Frontier has been profoundly quiet of late, and we may almost begin to hope that it will continue so. Brigadier General Roberts was proceeding to assume the command at Peshawar. From China the latest intelligence is dated Hong Kong, July 23, and from it we learn that the insurrectionary movement of the adherents of the old Chinese dynasty of Ming against the reigning Tartar family is progressing steadily; that it seems to create more alarm every day, and that the banditti have appeared in the northern province of Honan, which is a new feature. Troops were sent early in the month of July to that place from Canton, and it was reported one of the high Imperial Mandarins had been degraded.

AUSTRALIA.—THE GOLD FIELDS.

We have consecutive accounts this week from the Australian colonies, to the middle of June, and a dispatch *via* India to July 1, which indicate the still increasing and extraordinary productiveness of the gold-fields, and the immigration, especially to Port Philip (Victoria), which was going on from Europe, the United States (including California and New York), and other places. The results of the Port Philip "diggins" were so favourable, that the disposition of the Sydney population to emigrate thither is stated to have increased. Nevertheless, the results at the New South Wales mines do not appear to have been unsatisfactory. On the Peel river and at the Hanging-rock the yield was very great. An instance is mentioned of one man alone obtaining 72 ounces of gold in one day, and a party of four men had obtained several splendid specimens at the Louisa Creek, one nugget alone weighed 157 ounces, and the rest were also very valuable. The Meroo and its tributaries had received a large accession to its population, while large numbers of persons have flocked to the Stock Yards, Tamboroora Creek, Golden Gully, and Bald Hill, being attracted thither by the reports of their extraordinary richness. The water in the Turon was too high to admit of any reasonable prospect of successful operations in the bed claims of that river, and the diggers had left for other localities. A new field of great promise had been discovered about fifty miles west of Molong. The Braidwood diggings were flooded, and in general rain had, for some time previously, been very abundant, which had greatly impeded the gold diggers, but these were again re-uming operations with general success.

The shipments of gold from Sydney up to the 5th June, amounted, at the rate of 65s. per oz. to the sum of £1,464,635.

So much for the New South Wales "diggins."

With respect to the gold fields of Port Philip (now called Victoria) and of which Melbourne is the capital, we find that they still maintain their great superiority over those of New South Wales. Thus, we learn that at Mount Alexander, Ballarat, and other localities of that district the yield continued on the same grand scale as hitherto, and that fresh discoveries were daily being made. Among the latest were diggings at the Anaki Hills, about twenty miles from Geelong. On May 24th, the escort from Mount Alexander brought into Melbourne no less than 31,478 ounces of gold, the result of a week's digging, which exceeded by 8000 ounces any weekly quantity previously received. The month of June, however, shows a still more startling result—the amounts brought in to be sent by escort to Melbourne, for the weeks ending respectively the 11th, 18th, and 25th of June, being 80,000, 91,000, and 105,000 ounces, making an average of 92,000 ounces per week, or about £370,000 sterling.

The export of gold from Melbourne to the 22d of May was to the extent of 32 tons 4 cwt. 2 qrs. 19 lb. 8 oz., which, valued at 65s. per ounce, is returned at £2,328,908. The value of the shipments from Sydney and Melbourne together, in the London market, is estimated at £4,500,000. The gold licenses issued to the 31st March last, for Sydney and Melbourne, amounted to £120,250.

The anti-transportation movement and the agitation which it has originated have become stronger than ever, and there appears to be but one feeling in the colony on the subject. The Legislative Council of Victoria has reiterated the desire of the colonists that convict importation shall cease. The petition agreed to at a monster meeting held at Melbourne on April 2nd, was couched in the most determined language, going so far as to declare that should the Imperial Government persist in forcing convicts on the new colony through Van Diemen's Land it must inevitably drive them to seek refuge from such heartless tyranny and oppression in national independence. In Sydney, also, the movement is carried on with great energy, public meetings on the subject being of frequent occurrence.

A railway from Mount Alexander to Melbourne was about to be constructed.

The intercourse between Sydney and Melbourne had considerably increased, and several steamers were plying regularly between the two ports.

From Adelaide the accounts represent that colony to be quickly regaining its former prosperity. The amount of gold received overland was very large, and steadily increasing. Property, which had been severely depressed, was recovering to something like its former value.

The number of persons who had left the colony for the gold fields amounted to 18,000 souls.

EDITORIAL PERILS IN CALIFORNIA.—The newspaper editor in California requires as much physical daring in the ordinary performance of his avocations as the soldier on the field of battle. Duelling seems as much a matter of course as leader-writing. Accordingly we find in the intelligence received this week, *via* New York, from San Francisco, that Mr. Gilbert, the senior editor of *Alta California*, has just been killed in one of those barbarous rencontres. The affair is thus noticed in the *Sacramento Daily Union Extra*:—"It becomes our painful duty to announce the deplorable termination of a duel, by which the community has lost a gentlemanly and honourable member, and the editorial profession an able, honest, and worthy brother. This morning, at sunrise, a hostile meeting took place at Oak Grove, between Hon. Edward Gilbert, senior editor of the *Alta California*, and General J. W. Denver, State Senator from Trinity county. The immediate cause of this lamentable affair was a card published by General Denver, reflecting upon the personal character of Mr. Gilbert. Of the merits of the controversy this is not the time nor place to speak. Mr. Gilbert challenged the adverse party. The weapons selected were Wesson's rifles, and distance forty paces. After the first interchange of shots, neither of which took effect, the weapons were reloaded, and the word given, when Mr. Gilbert fell almost instantly, having received the shot of General Denver in the left side, just above the hip. The ball pierced the abdomen, and passed entirely through his body, coming out on the right, almost directly opposite the point where it entered. Mr. Gilbert survived but four or five minutes after the occurrence, and without a word, or scarcely a groan, his spirit passed from earth. His body was immediately conveyed to the Oak-grove House, where the sad duty of preparing it for its last resting-place was performed. The most intense sensation was produced throughout the city on the receipt of the mournful intelligence, and all seemed to unite in the sincere sorrow evinced at the unfortunate issue of the encounter, and in the deep and heartfelt sympathy expressed for the surviving relatives of the deceased.—Another Californian duel, we also learn, took place at the Abbey, near Pioneer race-course, on the 12th of August, between Messrs. W. H. Jones and John S. Nugent, of San Francisco. Weapons, duelling pistols; distance, ten paces. Two shots were fired, the first not taking effect. At the second fire, however, Mr. Jones was slightly wounded in the side. The parties then left the ground. It was rumoured, that, being still dissatisfied, it was their intention to settle the affair by another meeting. A large number of spectators were present and witnessed the affair."

AMERICAN EMIGRANT-SHIPS.—FRIGHTFUL TRAGEDY.—Advices have been received from the Sandwich Islands *via* New York, to the 18th of July; and from them we learn of the recurrence of one of the most frightful tragedies which the lawlessness of American emigrants to California, and the neglect and carelessness of Captains of emigrant-ships, trading from the other ports of the United States to San Francisco, have so often caused. The barque *Sarmiento*, with 240 passengers, from Panama for San Francisco, had put into the Sandwich Islands short of provisions. On the 21st of May a fearful tragedy was enacted on board. A young man, named Woolfork, about nineteen years of age, from Kentucky, shot a German, named Johnson, through the heart. The origin of this business was a dispute about a tin cup, of which Woolfork had two and the German none. In the hasty altercation the handle was wrenched off, when Woolfork drew his revolver and shot Johnson dead. A scene of the greatest excitement ensued. The murderer was seized—114 voted that he should be hanged, 32 against it, and the remainder neutral. A judge was appointed; a jury of twelve empanelled; the prisoner found guilty of murder, and sentenced to be hanged within one hour. During the interval between the sentence and execution, the dead body of the murdered German was brought on deck, the preparation made, and after allowing the condemned man a quarter of an hour over his time, he was run up the yard arm, where life soon became extinct. He was then cut adrift, fell upon his face into the sea, and then continued to float until left out of sight by the vessel. On the 25th of May water was sold for one dollar per bottle by those of the passengers who required less than some of their fellows. From the 19th of June to the 3d of July the passengers had no bread. There were eleven women and two children on board, one of each of whom died before reaching San Blas. Six others died on board besides the murderer and murdered.

NEW CONVICT SETTLEMENT.—Her Majesty's Government have resolved to make Freemantle, in Western Australia, a convict settlement, and the first batch, consisting of 250, will be despatched early in the ensuing month of October. They will consist chiefly of persons who have served three years' probation in the Dartmoor and Pentonville convict prisons, and whose conduct there has entitled them to favourable consideration. Each convict will, on landing, receive a ticket of leave, or ticket containing him to the colony of Western Australia. A company of enrolled Chinese pensioners go out as convict guards; their wives and children go with them, and they will be located in the country as military colonists.

THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

A public funeral, as will be seen by the Earl of Derby's letter, given in another column, is to be accorded, with the concurrent assent of the Crown and Parliament, to the honoured remains of the late Duke of Wellington; and the place of sepulture, which has been selected, is in St. Paul's Cathedral, close to the tomb of England's greatest naval hero, Nelson.

The funeral cannot, therefore, take place before the assembling of the new Parliament, which has generally been understood to be fixed for the 11th of November next. An earlier day, however, may probably be appointed for that purpose, on the return of the Court from Balmoral.

The most important office which had been held by the late illustrious Duke—that of Commander-in-Chief—has been already filled up by the nomination of Lord Hardinge to that responsible appointment—a promotion which is universally approved of.

The Chancellorship of Oxford University, which has also become vacant by the demise of the late Duke, cannot be so readily supplied with an occupant, as the choice depends on the result of an election, which may or may not be the subject of a contest. The names of several distinguished noblemen have been mentioned for the office. Amongst them are the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Earl of Devon (High Steward), the Earl of Ellesmere, the Earl of Carlisle, and the Marquis of Blandford; but, from what transpired at a meeting at Oriel College on Friday week, Lord Derby's friends expect that a contest will be avoided. The Duke of Newcastle has, however, many supporters also. The resident members of convocation favourable to Lord Derby have adopted a similar proceeding to that adopted on the decease of Lord Grenville in the year 1834. On that occasion a declaration was issued, numerously signed, headed by the venerable Dr. Routh, President of Magdalen College, in favour of the immediate nomination of the Duke of Wellington, which, no doubt, had the effect of preventing a contest. A declaration which has been issued, headed by the same Divine, it is thought by some may probably have a similar effect in this instance to that obtained on the last. While, on the other hand, it is announced this week that much dissatisfaction has been excited among resident M.A.s, by the move in favour of Lord Derby; that a protest against that noble lord's nomination is being circulated for signature; and that steps are being taken to ascertain whether the sense of the electors will permit another candidate to be started with a prospect of success. The election will take place early in next Term, which commences on the 10th of October. The present Vice-Chancellor would, in the ordinary course of events, resign his office a few days before Term. Provision, however, is made by the statutes of the University for his continuance in office until a Chancellor is elected—a Chancellor being indispensable for the appointment of a new Vice-Chancellor. The Rev. R. Cotton, D.D., Provost of Worcester, College, is to be the new occupant of the latter post.

At Walmer Castle a guard of honour, consisting of 30 men (an officer's guard) of the Rifle Brigade, has been stationed to watch over the remains of the Duke. The first guard was mounted on Thursday morning last, at ten o'clock. Sentry-boxes have been placed, for the convenience of the guard, at the various approaches to the interior of the Castle, leading to the chamber containing the body of the illustrious deceased.

The present Duke of Wellington arrived at the Castle at noon on Friday week. The news of his father's death having reached him at Baden-Baden, he started off without a moment's delay. At Cologne, the Duchess was so overcome by fatigue, that she was obliged to remain for a day to recruit. Her Grace, a special favourite and constant companion of the illustrious deceased, was deeply affected on receiving the melancholy intelligence. The Duke continued his journey, and, on reaching Ostend, went on board the Belgian mail-steamers *Ruby*, and crossed the Channel to Dover, the voyage occupying some four or five hours. On landing, he proceeded to the Ship Hotel, took some refreshment, and slept till ten o'clock in the morning, at which hour he left for Walmer. On reaching the Castle, and meeting his brother, Lord Charles Wellesley, the noble Duke exhibited deep emotion. The Rev. Gerard Wellesley, Chaplain to her Majesty and Rector of Stratfieldsaye, nephew of the illustrious deceased, reached the Castle some hours before the Duke.

On Wednesday the Duchess of Wellington and Lady Charles Wellesley and family quitted Walmer for town.

The Duke and his brother, Lord Charles Wellesley, did not leave until Thursday, in consequence of their desire to see the last preparations for finally enclosing the remains of their illustrious deceased parent in the outer or state coffin.

RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF THE DUKE IN THE CITY OF LONDON.—At the Common Council of the City on Thursday a meeting was held in accordance with the following notice, which had been previously given:—

To consider what mark of respect should be paid by the Corporation of London to the memory of his Grace the Duke of Wellington.

After some discussion, it was thought the most advisable course to refer the question to a committee appointed by the Board of Common Council, and composed of the Lord Mayor and a member from each ward.

RECORD OF THE DUKE'S DEATH IN THE TOWER HAMLETS.—On Monday an adjourned Quarter Session of the Peace for the Liberty of her Majesty's Tower of London, was held at the Court-house, Wellclose-square, when the following magistrates were present—James Walsh, Esq., chairman; George Offor, Esq., Charles S. Butler, Esq., M.P.; George Clavering Kirman, Esq., and J. E. Goodhart, Esq. Upon the motion of Mr. Butler, seconded by Mr. Offor, the following entry was ordered to be recorded upon the minutes:—

That, in consequence of the recent lamented decease of the Chief Magistrate of these Liberties, the Lord-Lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets, Field Marshal his Grace the Duke of Wellington, the Court take this, the earliest opportunity, of recording their deep sense of the loss which has been sustained by them, by the nation at large, and by the whole world, from his sudden decease. He was raised to the highest pinnacle of glory by a grateful nation for services, the extent and value of which can never be fully appreciated. Elevated to a position to be seen and admired by the world, he still manifested that urbanity, wisdom, and decision which exalted and increased our veneration for his extraordinary abilities. The Court desires to bow with submission to so advanced an age; yet they cannot be deploring the stroke which has cut down the great test of human beings, whose memory as a patriot, senator, and warrior, will be cherished to the latest posterity.

LAST OFFICIAL ACT OF THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—His Grace's last official act of any importance, as Commander-in-Chief, at the War-office, was the regulation of the uniform to be worn by the officers of the militia now in course of enrolment. So anxious was the Duke for the early issue of these regulations, that, on the Saturday previous to his lamented death, a special messenger attended at the Government printing-office to convey the proof for his Grace's revision and signature, so that the document might be at once forwarded to the Lords-Lieutenant of counties, and acted on.

THE DUKE'S FIRST PUBLIC ACT.—Mr. Lightbourn, chairman of the Town Commissioners of Trim (close to which is Dangan Castle), in the county of Meath, calls attention to the following note, which has been left of what he conjectures to have been most probably the first public act of the late Duke of Wellington—namely, the part which he took at a contested election for a portrieve of that borough, the chief town of his native county of Meath:—

At an adjournment of assembly, held before John Meekler, Esq., portrieve of said corporation (of Trim), the 10th day of August, 1787, the following persons, among many others, were duly proposed and seconded as burgesses of our corporation:—The Hon. Arthur Wesley, the Hon. Gerald Valerian Wesley, the Hon. Henry Wesley, Thomas Earl of Beville, Lord Viscount Headford, the Hon. Hercules Taylor, Lord Baron Longford, Lord Delvin, the Right Hon. John Fitzgibbon, the Hon. John Pomeroy, the Right Hon. Thomas Connolly, the Right Hon. Dr. Cuff, the Right Hon. W. Burton Conyngham, the Right Hon. Denis Day, &c.

BOROUGH OF TRIM.

At an assembly held before Adam Carshore, Esq., Portrieve of the Corporation of Trim, the 29th day of June, 1789, being quarterly day:—Polled for Portrieve for the ensuing year, commencing the 29th of September next—Right Hon. H. Rowley, Esq., proposed the Rev. William Elliott Clerk as one candi-

date; and Mr. Ralph Higgins proposed Edward Meekler. The former seconded by George Tyrrell, Esq.; the latter by John Tandy, Esq.

For the Rev. Mr. Elliott, ninety names, including that of Arthur Wesley (the late Duke); for Mr. Meekler, thirty names. Majority for the Rev. William Elliott, sixty.

ADAM CARSHORE, Portrieve.

At which assembly the Right Hon. William Conyngham, Joseph Brooke, John Pratt Winter, Right Hon. Thomas Jones, John Stapleton, Samuel Stapleton, Arthur Wesley, Right Hon. the Earl of Beville, Hon. Lord Headford, E. Hamilton, Esq., and Thomas Stapleton, Esq., having been formerly admitted burgesses of the said Corporation, on this day attended, and having taken the usual oaths, and made, repeated, and subscribed the declarations, were sworn burgesses of said corporation accordingly.

ADAM CARSHORE, Portrieve.

H. REYNOLDS, Town Clerk.

HIS MENTAL ACTIVITY.—Another and very recent illustration of his mental activity, similar to that of reading the report of the Oxford University commission, was mentioned last week at Dover. While waiting on the platform for the starting of a train, his Grace beckoned to Mr. Way, the superintendent of the Dover terminus, and, getting into a third-class carriage with that gentleman, commenced putting to him a running fire of questions in reference to the travelling of soldiers in railway carriages; for example, how they were placed, how the tickets were collected, how the men were told off on leaving the train, &c.—in short, on every point connected with their locomotion and comfort. Fifty questions were put to him, the station-master said, in five minutes, all pertinent and to the purpose. The answers, too, were all caught up attentively. Who can doubt it that has ever seen the Duke listening in the House of Lords?

THE DUKE'S OPINION OF THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.—The following anecdote may not be generally known:—Some of the Duke's guests were discussing the circumstances of the battle in his presence. It was not his habit to take an active part in any conversation referring to his own campaigns. But on this occasion the arrival of Bucher, the absence of Grouchy, and other similar topics, together with the antecedent probabilities as to the issue of the great conflict, being freely talked of, the Duke suddenly said, "If I had had the army which was broken up at Bordeaux, the battle would not have lasted for four hours." As the Duke was not given to boast, and his judgment may be relied on, this forms an important comment upon the engagement, about which so many theories and speculations have been offered.

WAS THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON EVER WOUNDED?—In Rush's "Residence at the Court of London" the following anecdote is recorded:—"Until this occasion, I was under an impression that the Duke of Wellington never was wounded; but Sir George Walker said that, not long after the storming of Badajoz, he was struck by a random musket-ball in the side, in an affair with the French on the borders of France. It was merely a slight wound, and was dressed on the spot. The Duke, on receiving it, exclaimed, 'Hit at last!' and seemed much pleased." In reference to this statement, Colonel Sir W. Verner thus writes to the morning newspapers:—

I do not mean to deny what may have happened at the storming of Badajoz. I was not there. I merely take upon me to vouch for what did take place at the battle of Orthes, the only time, as I have always understood, that the Duke was wounded.

I was riding at the head of a squadron of the 7th Hussars, which I commanded, when Lord George Lennox rode up to me, and asked if I could tell him where he could find one of the surgeons of the regiment, as he wanted him for the Duke. I replied, that Mr. Moffit, one of the assistant-surgeons, had been riding alongside of me a few moments before, and he would, probably, find him at the rear of the squadron. I heard no more until the day was over, when Mr. Moffit informed me that the Duke had been struck by a spent ball, which, although it did not break the skin, caused much pain.

Whether the Duke may have made the observation he is stated to have done, I do not recollect to have heard, but I consider it by no means unlikely.

I have not had time to communicate with Lord George or Dr. Moffit, but they are both forthcoming, and will, I have no doubt, confirm what I say.—I have the honour to remain your obedient servant,

United Service Club, Pall Mall,
22d Sept., 1852.

WM. VERNER, Bart., M.P., Lt.-Col.

FIELD-MARSHALS.—A correspondent of the *Evening Mail* says:—"The only two Irishmen who appear to have attained the rank of Field-Marshal in the British army were natives of the two Meaths—George Wade, of Westmeath, interred at Westminster Abbey; and the Duke of Wellington, of East Meath. Both were colonels of the same regiment (33d). 'Waded it into the breach at the attack upon Fort St. Philip, in the Island of Minorca, 1788, at the head of the grenadiers and marines, in the presence of an enemy vastly superior in number, and effected a lodgment within, by which the garrison of French and Spaniards was compelled to capitulate.' He was also victorious in all the battles he fought as Commander-in-Chief of the allied armies in the Netherlands, in 1794. And Wellesley led it (33d) into the breach at Seringapatam, in 1799."

RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF THE DUKE IN THE PROVINCES.

Throughout the provinces and in the south of England especially, the death of the Duke of Wellington elicited tokens of the most profound regret. All the local journals, immediately on the melancholy news becoming known, were arrayed in symbols of mourning, and subsequently their columns contained abundant particulars of the tokens of regret for his death, and respect for his character which have been manifested in every town and place in the south. In the Channel Islands the mail packet, which arrived there on Thursday morning se'nnight, was watched with intense interest, as it approached with his flag half mast high. Every one knew, from that signal, that some one of lofty rank had departed this life, and the surprise and regret were universal when it was learnt that the great Duke was numbered with the dead.

In SOUTHAMPTON, all the flags in the town and harbour were, during the past week, still hung low; many of the shops had shutters up since, and every shop vending articles of wearing apparel was filled with mourning wares. Even amongst the very poorest classes there was a feeling manifested that a mighty one had fallen, and they talked of the Duke of Wellington with sadness and veneration. There is no doubt that the whole people of the South of England are, only waiting to be directed to some rational and suitable mode of showing, by a simultaneous manifestation, their regret for the loss and respect for the memory of the great hero who has just passed "from life into death."

At BRIGHTON, on Monday morning, about one hundred of the principal inhabitants met at the Town Hall, in answer to a circular invitation from the Rev. Henry Michell Wagner (vicar), to consider the best means of testifying their respect for the memory of his Grace the Duke of Wellington. Mr. Wagner took the chair, and among those present were Sir Thomas Blomfield, Bart.; the Rev. T. Cooke, the Rev. Arthur Wagner, the Rev. James Vaughan, the Rev. Mr. Langdon, the Rev. Mr. Oldfield, the Rev. J. H. North, Mr. Montague Scott, &c. After a few remarks on the universal desire of Englishmen to do honour to the memory of the departed hero, the rev. chairman (who, we understand, was tutor to the present Duke of Wellington) mentioned the fact that the late Duke received a portion of his education in Brighton at the hands of its then vicar, the Rev. Henry Michell, the chairman's own grandfather; and that during the time, he was a worshipper at the old parish church of St. Nicholas, now in a sad state of dilapidation. He then suggested that Brighton should erect a memorial, not in the usual manner, by employing the art of the sculptor, but by erecting a memorial for eternity; and this suggestion the rev. chairman afterwards developed into a plan for restoring, enlarging, and beautifying the parish church. In the course of the proceedings, it was stated that, on a former occasion, Mr. Carpenter, the architect, had prepared plans for the restoration of the church at an estimated cost of £4305, offering a guarantee against an excess over the estimate: and, with an understanding that the cost of carrying out the rev. vicar's suggestions would involve a total outlay of £5000, the meeting passed unanimous resolutions in approval of the scheme. The vicar headed the subscription list with the munificent donation of £1000. A numerous committee, with Sir Lawrence Peel, brother of the late Sir Robert, at its head, was appointed to carry the project into execution.

At PLYMOUTH, for several days after the Duke's death became known, the flag at the Guildhall and the colours of the shipping in the harbour continued to be suspended half-mast high, in token of the universal feeling of deep regret at the demise of the venerable victor of Waterloo. Many of the shops were also partially closed.

At HULL, on Monday, a large meeting of the most influential inhabitants, convened by the Mayor, A. Mannister, Esq., was held in the

Mansion-house, to devise means for the proper observance there of the day on which the remains of the late Duke shall be interred. The Mayor presided, and resolutions were passed suggesting that business should be entirely suspended on that day, and that the ministers of the several churches of dissenting places of worship should be requested to have services, with appropriate sermons, on the occasion. The feeling at the meeting was perfectly unanimous, though leading persons of all sects and of all shades of politics attended.

In LIVERPOOL it is proposed to raise a subscription for the erection there of a monument to the late Duke. Several of the leading merchants have come forward with handsome donations to the fund.

At BIRMINGHAM the death of the Duke became generally known on Wednesday se'nnight, and was received by the inhabitants with much emotion. The bells of St. Martin's rang muffled peals during the day, and these will continue to give out their dolorous tones from time to time until all that remains of the illustrious departed shall have been inclosed within the narrow precincts of "the house appointed for all living."

At OXFORD the bells of the city and University churches, and most of the parish bells tolled at minute intervals on Wednesday se'nnight, in consequence of the death of this renowned warrior and statesman—the sudden decease of this great character, producing a profound sensation in Oxford, as indeed every where else.

At CARDIFF the news of his Grace's death was received with feelings of unaffected sorrow. The large bell of St. John's church was tolled (muffled) for several hours on Wednesday se'nnight, and the shipping in the dock had their colours half-mast high.

FRENCH TITLES OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

On reading your graphic description of the late Duke of Wellington in your Number for Saturday last, containing a list of all the titles and honours belonging to the illustrious deceased, I find an omission of three, and as they may be justly looked upon as among his most flattering marks of distinction, I have thought it a piece of information which may be found acceptable to your readers if I supplied this omission, and the more especially so from the fact of your speciality (if I may so speak) as regards family honours, genealogy, &c., and for which matters the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS now passes for a respectable authority.

The three distinctions in question were bestowed upon his Grace by the French nation in the person of his Majesty Louis XVIII., in consideration of the services rendered by the Duke to the elder branch of the House of Bourbon; for although at Waterloo we were contending against Frenchmen, still strictly speaking, it was not against France, as our aim and resolve were simply to re-establish Legitimacy in that country: wherefore, on the entry of the Allied forces into the French metropolis, we were quaintly greeted by some part of that light-hearted and witty people by "*Vivez les amis ennemis!*" Now the distinctions in question were these: the Duke was created a Marshal of France, a Knight of the Holy Ghost, and Duke de Brunoy—as you will find recorded on referring to any old Peerage work, whether English or French—no mean distinction for a British subject, and I think unparalleled in history.

It is a strange and remarkable coincidence that the English student of Angers and pupil of Pignerone should finish his active military career by obtaining the highest military honour of the country where he was educated as a soldier, which that country could bestow.

It is, perhaps, hardly necessary for me to remark upon the importance of the order of the Saint Esprit, as it is well known to be one of the most illustrious in Europe, ranking with the Garter and the Toison d'Or, but abolished in 1830, when the Bourbon dynasty left their country.

But as to the Dukedom I would fain say a few words. It is strange indeed, but perfectly true, that it is known to comparatively few persons in England, that our illustrious Duke is Duke de Brunoy in France; and perhaps, still more strange that it is little known in France either, even at Brunoy; for I believe that I myself was the first person who communicated that piece of intelligence to the inhabitants of that place some few years ago, and who, at first, would not believe it, till I demonstrated it to some of them by the production of a Lodge's Peerage List, but who now, of course, are perfectly cognisant of the fact, and so far as respects the Duke, are better informed than the vast majority of his own countrymen.

Brunoy is a delightful village, situate in the beautiful valley of Yeres, on the Lyons road, about 25 kilometres from Paris. It was formerly a Royal residence, with a magnificent chateau, and a display of waterworks which might have rivalled St. Cloud or Versailles. Charles X. used to visit Brunoy as a *rendezvous de chasse*; but the chateau was partly destroyed at the time of the great Revolution, and the remaining portions have since been converted into villas or country residences.

This letter may be the means of procuring the satisfaction to many of our cosmopolitan countrymen, when on their Continental peregrinations, of paying a visit to this place, in memory of their departed hero, and the other associations attached thereto.

Sept. 21, 1852.

AN ENGLISH ADONNE.

* * * The Portrait upon the Front Page of the WELLINGTON SUPPLEMENT, published with the present Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, is from a FINE BUST, recently modelled by Mr. Matthew Noble, of Bruton-street, acknowledged to be one of the best likenesses of the late Duke.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. PUGIN.—The funeral of the lamented Mr. Pugin took place at St. Augustine's, Ramsgate, on Tuesday morning. The requiem mass was sung by the Right Rev. Dr. Grant, the Bishop of the diocese. The Very Rev. Dr. Doyle, Provost of St. George's Cathedral Church, Southwark, was present as assistant Priest; with the Rev. Mr. Walsh and Mr. White, of St. Mary's, Moorfields, as deacon and subdeacon of the mass. The Right Rev. Dr. Wareing, for many years a personal friend of the deceased, was also present, with several others of the clergy and laity, who came from different parts of England to pay their last tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased. On Monday afternoon, the clergy and the choir, consisting chiefly of those gentlemen who had been employed in Mr. Pugin's studio as draughtsmen, repaired to the church to sing the vesper of the office of the dead. At a later hour, the body was carried in procession, with lights, to the church, where the coffin remained covered with a purple pall, and surrounded with lights. At half-past seven, the clergy and choir assembled in the chancel to sing the Matins and Lauds from the office of the dead; J. Lambert and J. Hardmann, Esq., respectively of Salisbury and Birmingham, and for many years intimate personal friends of the deceased, acting as cantors. The Requiem mass in the morning was sung in choir with much feeling. After the mass Dr. Grant delivered a touching funeral discourse, at the conclusion of which the "Libera me Domine" was sung, after which the procession formed, chanting the beautiful anthem, "In Paradisum deducite Anele," and the corpse was carried to the vault in the transept. The "Benedictus" was then chanted, and after the remaining prayers had been said, the Bishop and clergy returned to the sacristy, reciting the "De Profundis" for the repose of the soul of the deceased.

THE CHOLERA.—Accounts from Posen (Polish Prussia) of the 15th inst., are still highly unfavourable. In the town of Posen there were on the 11th 52 new cases and 22 deaths. On the next day there were 69 attacks and 32 deaths; on the 14th there were 48 new cases and 17 deaths. Much alarm has been created at Posen by the disease having extended its venom to the higher classes. Among its most recent victims is Madame de Puttkammer, wife of the Chief President (civil governor) of the province, a lady of great merit, and universally esteemed. From the rural districts of Posen the accounts are very various, but where cholera is absent fever is very prevalent. In Braunsberg, from the 2d to the 9th inst., there were 196 cases, of which 114 were fatal. Since the appearance of the cholera there have been in the town 300 cases and 163 deaths. At the end of August a young man came from Posen to Trzemesno and died of cholera, since which event there have been 500 cases and 30 deaths. In Bute, a town of 2200 inhabitants, between 90 and 100 persons were carried off in eight days. At a house in Wozink every person died except three children, who were left orphans. In Marienburg the epidemic is still severe. In Dirchau the population has been decimated. In West Gnesen, the disease was brought on the 8th by a battalion of infantry and some dragons on the march. Six of the troops died, and 20 were left sick in the Hospital. At Gothenburg, in Sweden, the Government reported three cases of sporadic cholera on the 21st.

LETTERS FOR THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.—GENERAL POST OFFICE, SEPT., 1852.—Her Majesty's Government having entered into a contract for the conveyance of mails by steam-vessels, once in every month, to the West Coast of Africa, the new service will come into partial operation on the 24th inst., on which day the first packet will be despatched from Plymouth. This packet, as well as that to be despatched on the 24th October next, will proceed only to Madeira, Teneriffe, Goree, Bathurst (Gambia), and Sierra Leone, and then return to England, calling at the same places; but the service will hereafter be extended to Fernando Po, when a further instruction will be issued. The following are the rates of postage to be taken upon letters and newspapers addressed to the several places at which the packets will touch:—Letters not exceeding half ounce: Madeira, 1s. 10d.; Teneriffe, 1s. 10d.; Goree, 1s.; Bathurst, 1s.; Sierra Leone, 1s. Newspapers will be carried to Madeira, Teneriffe, and Goree for 2d. each, and to Bathurst and Sierra Leone free.

BALLOON ASCENT AT GREAT YARMOUTH.—On Friday week, at the Vauxhall Gardens, Mr. S. Chambers, R.N., made a beautiful ascent in his balloon, and after a pleasant trip of five miles alighted on Mantby Marshes. Mr. Chambers's descent was one of the best he ever made; and in the course of an hour or two he returned to the Vauxhall Gardens, where he was received with great enthusiasm by the company. Mr. Chambers intended to have ascended on the previous day after the poultry show in the gardens, but was prevented by the unfavourable weather.



BURNING OF THE SHIP "THE THOMAS THOMPSON," ON HER VOYAGE FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.—THE CREW RESCUED BY THE "BARRACKPORE."

BURNING OF THE SHIP "THOMAS THOMPSON."

THIS conflagration, by which the fine vessel was entirely destroyed, is thus described in the journal of Captain E. Underwood, of the ship *Barrackpore*:—

"Monday, July 5th, *Barrackpore*, from China to London.

"At nine A.M., with light winds from the S.S.W., and steering N.N.W. with all sail set, descried a ship ahead, which was standing across our bows, and with a signal of distress flying; at 11.30 spoke her, and proved her to be the *Thomas Thompson*, belonging to Liverpool, from Bombay, bound to that port, with a cargo of cotton and wool. Having perceived smoke issuing from the stern, I immediately inquired if I could render any assistance, and was answered by Captain Twiss, asking me to come on board and bring my carpenter with me. The sail had been previously reduced, and the boat lowered; when, on approaching nearer the burning ship, I found several holes burnt through her sides, which the carpenter at once covered with planks to stop all draught, until the crew could be rescued, which was done with all their clothes, after several trips with the boats, by four P.M. Previously to leaving the ship the carpenter scuttled her. At five P.M. the mainmast and foremast fell over the sides enveloped in flames. We remained by her until six, when she was one blaze of fire. We then made sail for St. Helena, and landed the greater portion of the crew, amounting to 22 souls."

Captain Twiss, his son, and four others, proceeded to London in the *Barrackpore*, and Captain Twiss has since addressed a letter of thanks to the owner of the *Barrackpore*, W. S. Lindsay, Esq., Austin Friars, and to Captain Underwood, for the great kindness and attention in rescuing himself (the master) and crew from the burning wreck.

TESTIMONIALS PRESENTED TO GEN. SIR CHARLES J. NAPIER, K.C.B.

Two very splendid Testimonials have lately been presented to General Sir Charles J. Napier by the Belooch Sirdars of Scinde.

First, is a superb centre-piece of table plate. The groups at the angles of the pedestal personify the military, civil, and industrial population of Scinde. The military power is expressed by the group of a British infantryman (the 22d Regiment), a Sepoy, and a camel. The civil, by the landed proprietor, or Zemindar, listening to the decrees read by the Moonshie, or native lawyer; the industrial, by the group of female water-carriers and fruit merchant. Between are the arms and cypher of Sir Charles; while beneath an elaborately-decorated Indian arch, is a group consisting of an elephant, with Beloochee and Scindian attendants richly clad, after the manner of the Ameers. The ornament is carried upwards to support a basket for flowers.

The inscription is as follows:—

Presented to General Sir Charles James Napier, K.C.B., Colonel of the 22d Regiment of Foot, &c., by the Belooch Sirdars of Scinde, in token of the attachment and gratitude



PLATE PRESENTED TO SIR CHARLES J. NAPIER, BY THE BELOOCH SIRDARS OF SCINDE.

which his honourable and generous treatment of them after victory, and during a long administration of the Scinde Government, has secured for him in the breasts of his former foes. Hyderabad, 9th January, 1851.

The second testimonial is a magnificent sword, designed by Mr. Alfred Brown.

The hilt, which is in gold, is divided into four compartments, containing figures, representing Fortitude, Truth, Justice, and Victory. Above are the arms of Sir C. Napier. At the extremities of the guard are the heads of the Camel and the Elephant, and on either side are figures of Industry and Commerce.

The scabbard, which is in oxydised and gilt silver, bears an allegorical representation of the influence of civilisation under Britannia, who is supported by figures of Peace, Literature, Arts, and Science; Victory bears an unfurled banner, inscribed with the name of Napier, and induces the Scindian and Beloochee tribes to cast aside the implements of war. Below are, a figure of Anarchy, bound in chains; and the mythological subject of Hercules' Conquest of the Hydra.

On the reverse side is represented India supported by Law and Justice; and Peace, descending with the signed Treaty, is hailed by the military, industrial, and commercial population of Scinde. Beneath is a figure of Rebellion overthrown, and Apollo's Conquest of the Python.

The decorative designs are taken from the best examples of Indian ornament.

The Blade is elaborately engraved in the same style, and inscribed, in English and Hindostan, as follows:—

Presented to General Sir Charles James Napier, K.C.B., Colonel of the 22d Regiment of Foot, &c., by the Belooch Sirdars of Scinde, in token of the attachment and gratitude which his honourable and generous treatment of them after victory, and during a long administration of the Scinde Government, has secured for him in the breasts of his former foes. Hyderabad, Jan. 9, 1851.

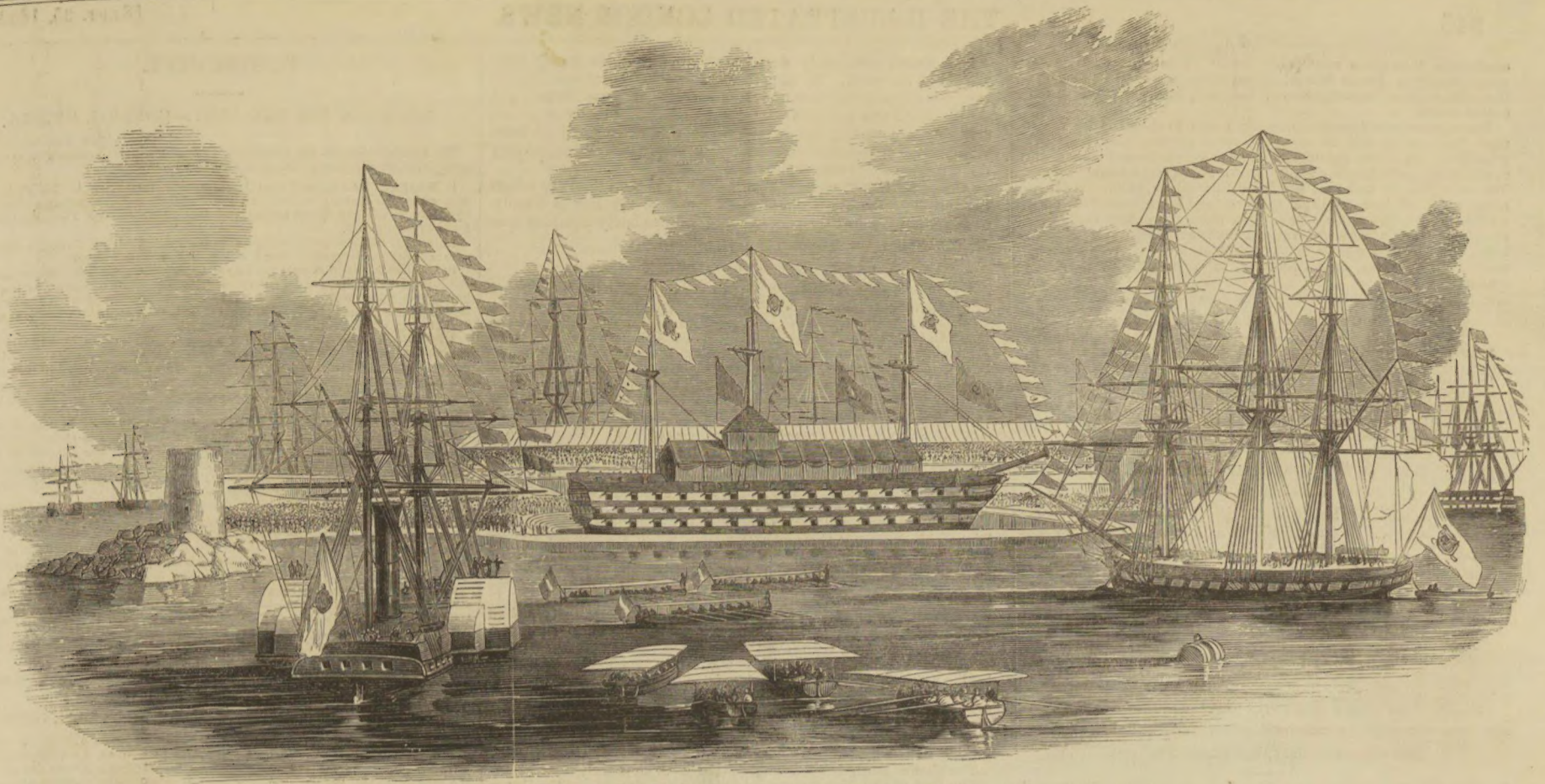
Both the table ornament and sword have been ably executed by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, and are very fine examples of working in metal.

OPENING OF A NEW BASIN IN THE ARSENAL OF NAPLES.

THE recent inauguration of the first dry dock ever built in the kingdom of Naples was the occasion of great rejoicing and a grand festival by the King himself. For some time previous, extensive preparations had been made for the accommodation of visitors; and invitations were issued to upwards of 20,000 persons to witness the ceremony. The King and Queen came from Gaëta purposely for the occasion; and the Prince of Syracuse, the Count d'Aquila, and all the younger members of the Royal family were present in a splendid tribune erected for them, near the Basin. Tribunes and seats were likewise erected for the Ambassadors and their ladies, the Ministers of War and Marine, the Secretary of State, and other distinguished personages included in the invitations. A ship of war out of commission, the *Vesuvio*, had been floated into the basin some days previous; and on her deck a temporary chapel was erected for the per-



SWORD PRESENTED TO SIR CHARLES J. NAPIER, BY THE BELOOCH SIRDARS OF SCINDE.



OPENING OF A NEW BASIN IN THE ARSENAL AT NAPLES.

formance of the religious ceremonial. On the arrival of the King and Royal family, the bands of the Swiss and other regiments played several airs. Mass having been celebrated, the Bishop proceeded to give his blessing to the work, and invoke the favour of God upon it. A procession was then formed of the clergy and others, salutes were fired at intervals by the ships in the harbour, and at the arrival and departure of the King and Queen. Five hundred galley slaves, who had worked at the formation of the Basin, received pardon from the King, and testified their freedom by throwing their yellow jackets and caps into the sea.

The French squadron, consisting of six line-of-battle ships and three steamers, under Vice-Admiral De La Susse, anchored in the Bay on the Friday previous: having come from Tripoli to be present at the ceremony. Their display of colours, salutes, &c., added much to the gaiety of the scene. Refreshments were served to the numerous guests, and the whole proceedings passed off with great éclat.

HARVEST AT THE PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY'S FARM, RED HILL.

It is an encouraging sign of the healthfulness of our national mind, that, however novel and difficult any social experiment may seem, if it be but

based on sound working principles, and have a due correspondence with the requirements of society, it works its way surely, though it may be slowly, and becomes at last a recognised and established fact.

The steady progress and enlargement of the Philanthropic Society's Farm-School for the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders, at Red Hill—the first opening of which, by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, we noticed about three years since, is a proof of this success. Many even of those who wished well to the undertaking, and sympathised in the society's efforts for the rescue of the criminal and outcast boys whom it received, were opposed to the removal of its schools from London, where they had been so many years established, doubting if it were possible to control and keep together a number of lads of such a class, in an open, unwall'd school, under a discipline studiously free and persuasive, and with field labour as their employment, which necessarily offers many facilities for desertion and escape. Some said the boys would never be induced to stay; others, that they never could be made to work; others, that if they staid, and if they worked, they must of necessity be a nuisance to the neighbourhood.

Happily, the promoters of the school had faith in their principles, and were prepared not to be sparing of toil or thought in carrying them out; and three years' successful development has justified their confidence, and rewarded their exertions. At the annual gathering on the 8th

inst., in celebration of the harvest (which our Artist has commemorated), we found nearly 120 boys in the school (the number three years ago was scarcely forty); a new house fitted to accommodate eighty boys, just finished; a carpenter's and a blacksmith's workshop, in full action; tailoring, shoemaking, gardening, and farming in daily practice; and we saw with pleasure a number of the neighbours assembled to witness the giving of sundry little prizes and rewards of industry which the farm-manager had certified to be deserved; and testifying by their presence their satisfaction with the general order and regulation of the school and the conduct of its inmates.

We ascertained that 336 lads (of all ages between eleven and eighteen) had been received under the society's care since the opening of the school, in 1849; and that 218 had been discharged: 130 as emigrants to the colonies; 44 as apprentices or servants in this country, their friends having found situations for them. Judging from the reports of their employers, and their own letters, the boys who have emigrated appear to be doing honestly and well. A friend to the Society who has undertaken the guardianship of those sent to one of the colonies, and who has had a large number under his eye, lately wrote to the chaplain, "I am glad to hear that there is a prospect of the arrival of some more lads from your society. I have applications for at least a dozen. You will be glad to hear that all the lads are



HARVEST-HOME AT THE PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY'S FARM, RED-HILL.

conducting themselves remarkably well." Two rewards of £5 each given yearly by Prince Albert, as gratuities to the two steadiest and best-conducted of the emigrants of the year, have greatly contributed to this result.

The experience of the society, so far, seems to show that on the average four out of five of those admitted are improved and turned from crime; and three out of five substantially reformed and changed in character, and established in courses of honesty and social usefulness. We were glad to find that the inspection of the public is not only allowed, but solicited; and that the farm and schools are daily open to visitors, at all reasonable hours. The more thoroughly that this and every other public work are watched, examined, and scrutinized, the better security will there be for the good working and right administration of their system; and ultimately, for their enlargement and extension.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, September 26.—Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 27.—Battle of Bosworth, 1810.
TUESDAY, 28.—Commencement of the Mosaic Year.
WEDNESDAY, 29.—St. Michael. Michaelmas Day.
THURSDAY, 30.—St. Jerome.
FRIDAY, October 1.—Ram's. Pheasant shooting begins.
SATURDAY, 2.—London University opened, 1828.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 2, 1852.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
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* * Next week, OCTOBER 2d, the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, with LITERARY SUPPLEMENT GRATIS, price SIXPENCE.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1852.

It seems to be generally credited in France, that this time the President means in right earnest to proclaim himself, or to cause himself to be proclaimed, Emperor. "His Highness"—for such is the title that at present seems the most satisfactory for him to receive from the adulatory multitudes who swarm around his path—is making a triumphal tour to receive the homage of his "subjects." Everywhere there are the same ovations, the same fulsome addresses, and the same slavish requests that he will make himself Emperor, in name as well as in fact. It is declared, even in departments which are, or were, the very hotbeds of Socialism and Red Republicanism, that "his Highness" is the saviour of the country; but that the great work is only in part accomplished as long as he remains merely a ten years President. Nay, the life Emperorship does not satisfy the clamorous demands of his eager friends and admirers. He must not only be Emperor, but hereditary Emperor; and then, and then only, will the salvation of France be a verity, and not a mockery. Some of his favourites go so far as to assert that the illustrious Wellington himself acknowledged and proclaimed, shortly after the *coup d'état* of December, that Louis Napoleon had not only, by that deed, been "the saviour of French society, but of European order." This enthusiasm of the people is, perhaps, got up to order by obsequious prefects; or perhaps it is the expression of that idolatrous reverence which the peasantry and the mass of the ignorant provincials of France entertain for the title of Emperor—the name of Napoleon—and the dream of false and sanguinary glory with which they are associated. In either case, it is probable that it will answer the purposes of the President; and that not many weeks, or even days, will elapse, before he reaches the goal of his ambition, and formally signs himself Napoleon II. *Et puis?* as the French say. That is a difficult question to answer. His pre-Imperial career has been stormy and difficult. His post-Imperial conduct will try to a far greater extent the powers of his genius: for genius he undoubtedly has—the genius of coolness, calculation, daring, and patience. As long as he is not Emperor, he enlists the sympathy of his friends and the curiosity of the masses of the people, who desire to see what will be the end, and in what manner it will be accomplished. They watch his movements, they speculate on his progress, and regard him and his deeds with all the interest that people usually bestow upon any exciting drama. But as soon as the *dénouement* is known, the interest of friends and spectators will abate, and, like other mightier and better men, he will be judged more calmly. It is then that his real difficulties will begin.

The Isthmus of Suez and the Isthmus of Darien, or Panama, are at present the two great obstacles to the commerce of the globe. The one impedes that rapid communication with India which is, in some degree, necessary for all Europe, but more especially necessary for Great Britain; and the other prevents the natural expansion of the trade of the whole civilized world with the rich, but almost unexplored, regions of the Pacific sea-board of Southern and Northern America. Sooner or later they will both be cut through, either by railroads or by ship canals—or, what would be better still, by both. The energies that have been brought to bear upon the question of canal or railroad as regards the Isthmus of Suez, and the paramount interests involved in its speedy solution are such as to leave no room for doubt that the Overland route to India will soon become more expeditious and less costly than it is at present, to the advantage of Great Britain and India, as well as of Egypt. The bisection of the isthmus of Darien or Panama is not of equal importance to this country; but when its necessity to the Government of the United States of America is taken into consideration, there can be no doubt that the work, notwithstanding all the political and natural difficulties in the way of its completion, will not long remain a matter of mere talk. Already a company for the formation of a railway across the isthmus has been established; and we now learn that the Government of New Granada has granted the privilege—subject to the consent of the railway company—to open a ship canal across the isthmus, between the Bay of Caledonia on the Atlantic and the Gulf of San Miguel on the Pacific, with liberty to select any other point on the Atlantic between Punta de Mosquito and the west mouth of the Atrato River. "The date of privilege," says the *Panama Star* of the 27th of July last, from which we borrow these particulars, "is the 1st June, 1852, given at Bogota; and the canal is to be completed within ten years, with a prorogation of four years longer, if required, should one-third of the work be then finished. The company receives with the grant 100,000 fanegas of land, to be selected in any part of the Republic. The harbours both on the Pacific and Atlantic, are to remain free and neutral. The New Granadian Government is to receive 3 per cent. of the profits for eighty years, and 5 per cent. for the remaining nineteen years. The company are to make a deposit of £24,000 guarantee within twelve months from date of the grant. The names of the parties receiving this grant are Dr. Edward Cullen, Sir Charles Fox, John Henderson, and Thomas Brassey,

Esqrs., names sufficiently well known to secure the speedy completion of the work. By the 8th clause of the Bulwer and Clayton treaty, it appears that both the Governments of Great Britain and the United States stipulate to extend their joint protection to any company undertaking the construction of this canal; and we learn that it is the intention of the present company in London to carry out the work as an united British and American enterprise."

This is far better work for two such great nations than the miserable misunderstandings about the cod-fish of the Bay of Fundy, or the guano of the Lobos Islands, which have lately occupied to so large an extent the attention of their statesmen.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS CONSEQUENT ON THE DEATH OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—The following appointments have been mentioned as having taken place:—Lord Hardinge to be General Commanding-in-Chief, Colonel Airey to be Military Secretary, Lord Fitzroy Somerset to be Master-General of the Ordnance (with a Peerage), Lord Combermere to be Constable of the Tower, Duke of Northumberland and Marquis of Londonderry to be Knights of the Garter, Lord Derby, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, Prince Albert, the Colonelcy of the Grenadier Guards.

THE COURT.

BALMORAL.

The Queen and the Prince Consort have remained in comparative retirement at Balmoral since the receipt of the intelligence of the demise of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, which reached her Majesty and his Royal Highness while on an expedition to the Dhu Loch, west of Loch Muick, whither they had proceeded from Aut na Guithsach. Orders were at once given for countermanding all invitations to the Castle.

On Sunday her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert attended Divine service in the parish church of Crathie. The service was performed by the Rev. Dr. Paull, one of her Majesty's chaplains in Scotland. A heavy fall of snow, followed by rain, which continued all day, prevented her Majesty from leaving the Castle on Monday morning. In the afternoon her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert walked towards Castletown. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, her Serene Highness Princess Hohenlohe Langenbourg, and her Serene Highness Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe Langenbourg, dined with her Majesty on Monday.

The Earl of Derby left Balmoral for the south on Tuesday. The Earl of Aberdeen arrived on a visit to her Majesty and the Prince Consort, on Wednesday.

The Countess of Desart has left Balmoral, and been succeeded in her duties, as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty, by the Viscountess Jocelyn.

In consequence of the lamented death of the Duke of Wellington, her Majesty and the Royal household have gone into mourning for a week, commencing with Wednesday last.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has arrived at his residence in St. James's Palace from the Continent.

His Excellency the French Ambassador and the Countess Walewska have arrived at the French Embassy, in Grosvenor-square, from a visiting tour in the north.

His Excellency the American Minister, Mrs. Abbott Lawrence, Colonel Lawrence, and Miss Lawrence, left town on Monday on a visit to the Earl of Carlisle, at Castle Howard.

The Duke of Sutherland and the Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford, are cruising on the coast of Scotland, in his Grace's yacht. The Duchess of Sutherland is at Dunrobin, where a brilliant circle of company are assembled.

The Earl of Derby arrived at Knowsley Park, Lancashire, on Wednesday, from Perth.

The Earl and Countess of Tankerville have arrived in town from a brief visit to the Continent.

The Earl and Countess of Desart have arrived at Cawdor Castle from Balmoral.

Lord and Lady John Russell, with their youthful family, are still staying at Gart House, North Britain.

COUNTRY NEWS.

SUDDEN DEATH OF NAPOLEON'S MEDICAL ATTENDANT.—Dr. John Stokes, who recently resided at Durham, died suddenly, a few days ago, at the refreshment rooms adjoining the York station of the railway, soon after his arrival there from Harrogate, where he had been staying a short time for the benefit of his health. He was one of the surgeons of the British fleet at the memorable battle of Trafalgar, when Nelson fell; and subsequently he was appointed by the English Government to attend upon Napoleon Bonaparte, as one of his medical advisers, during his captivity at St. Helena. Mr. Stokes was in possession of many *souvenirs* of the Emperor—presented to him by him from time to time received from his illustrious patient.

REPRESENTATION OF BURY ST. EDMUNDS.—A vacancy has been created in the representation of this borough by Mr. Stuart's acceptance of the Vice-Chancellorship; and Mr. E. H. Banbury, the late member, having declined to contest the borough, an invitation has been sent to, and accepted by, Mr. Hardcastle, the late member for Colchester, who will contest the borough on Free trade principles with Mr. J. H. P. Oakes, the Derbyshire candidate. Mr. Oakes is the son of a banker at Bury.

SCARCITY OF LABOURERS.—A farmer living at a farm near Braunton, in Hertfordshire, was compelled to apply to the union at Bishop's Stortford for men to enable him to get in his harvest, there being no labourers out of employment in the parish, and he was obliged to take seven men, whose ages averaged 73 years each, and he employed them three weeks.

DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT COFFINS.—A discovery, which will, no doubt, prove interesting to the Archaeological Society at their approaching meeting, has just been made in the city of Bath. As the workmen were excavating the road at the top of Russell-street, last week, for the purpose of enlarging the sewer, they discovered several stone coffins, with the heads lying to the north-east. Some of them, having been opened, were found to contain human skeletons of different sizes and sexes. In the neighbourhood of the coffins were discovered some fragments of an earthen vessel, a coin of Constantine, several pieces of glass of a beautifully green hue, various bones of graminivorous animals, a small urn of dark pottery, and some interesting fragments of Roman pottery.

DISCOVERY OF THE REMAINS OF WARRIORS.—As some workmen in the employ of Mr. Naylor, builder, were engaged, last week, in excavating a cellar at the house now in course of erection on Star-hill, Rochester, they suddenly came upon eight skeletons, which appeared to have been buried with great care, though perhaps hurriedly, as the remains of their coats of mail were clearly discernible, proving they fell in combat. One of the individuals was a person of gigantic stature, the skeleton measuring over seven feet. In his hand was found a large spear, the metal of which is still perfect.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL AT STIRLING.—Lord John Russell, who had been residing during the summer at Garth, near Stirling, was presented, on Tuesday, at the Court-house, by Provost Sawers, in the name of the magistrates, town-council, and inhabitants of Stirling, with the freedom of that ancient Royal borough. The noble Lord returned thanks for the honour thus conferred upon him. In the course of his speech, his Lordship alluded to the great loss the country had sustained in the death of the Duke of Wellington, and paid an eloquent tribute to the merits of the deceased hero.

RATING OF DAY SCHOOLS IN MANCHESTER.—A meeting was held on Monday evening in St. James Sunday Schools, Major-street, Manchester, to consider the steps necessary to be taken consequent upon the determination of the overseers to extend the poor-rate to the day schools held within the buildings used as Sunday Schools; the Rev. J. Hollett presided. The Rev. J. L. F. Egging said he understood that if the children paid any pence, no matter whence the master derived his emoluments, the school was liable to be rated. At St. Clement's evening school a penny per night was charged for materials and instruction, and this would render the school liable to be taxed. The levying of this rate would have the effect of closing many such establishments. After some discussion a resolution was agreed to requesting Mr. Egging to procure the attendance of the masters, conductors, and teachers of schools on Monday next.

Lord John Manners, as First Commissioner of Woods and Forests, with the concurrence of the Board of Works, having determined on removing the unsightly buildings on the Royal dairy-farm at Frognor for the preparation of new buildings on the same site—the works having been already commenced by the contractors for completing the new Houses of Parliament. The new plans comprise an extensive range of agricultural buildings, with apartments for farm labourers with their families, but no farm-house.

The Pope has conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on Sheriff Saff's chaplain, the Very Rev. Thomas O'Connor, parish priest of Loughglyn, in Ireland.

POSTSCRIPT.

MOURNING FOR THE ARMY.—GENERAL ORDERS.

HORSE GUARDS, Sept. 22, 1852.

The Adjutant-General has received her Majesty's most gracious commands to issue the following general orders to the Army:—

1. The Queen feels assured that the army will participate in the deep grief with which her Majesty has received the intelligence of the irreparable loss sustained by herself and by the country, in the sudden death of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington.

In him her Majesty has to deplore a firm supporter of her throne, a faithful, wise, and devoted counsellor, and a valued and honoured friend.

In him the army will lament the loss of a Commander-in-Chief unequalled for the brilliancy, the magnitude, and the success of his military achievements; but hardly less distinguished for the indefatigable and earnest zeal with which, in time of peace, he laboured to maintain the efficiency and promote the interests of that army which he had often led to victory.

The discipline which he exacted from others, as the main foundation of the military character, he sternly imposed upon himself; and the Queen desires to impress upon the army, that the greatest commander whom England ever saw has left an example for the imitation of every soldier, in taking, as his guiding principle in every relation of life, an energetic and unhesitating obedience to the call of duty.

It is her Majesty's command that this general order shall be inserted in the order books, and read at the head of every regiment in her Majesty's service.

2. The Queen does not require that the officers of the army should wear any other mourning with their uniforms, on the present melancholy occasion, than black crape over the ornamental part of the cap or hat, the sword-knot, and on the left arm, with the following exceptions, viz:—

Officers on duty are to wear black gloves, black crape over the ornamental part of the cap or hat, the sword knot, and on the left arm, the ash covered with black crape, and a black crape scarf over the right shoulder.

The drums of regiments are to be covered with black, and black crape is to be hung from the pike of the colour staff of infantry, and from the standard staff and trumpets of cavalry.

3. The Queen has been most graciously pleased, under the present afflicting circumstances, to direct that Lieutenant-General Viscount Hardinge, G.C.B., shall be placed on the staff of her Majesty's army, and that all matters respecting her Majesty's military service, which have heretofore been transacted by his Grace the late Commander-in-Chief, shall henceforth be performed by Lieutenant-General Viscount Hardinge, G.C.B.—By her Majesty's command,

G. BROWN, Adjutant-General.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—GENERAL ORDER.

HORSE GUARDS, Sept. 23, 1852.

In obedience to her Majesty's most gracious commands, Lieutenant-General Viscount Hardinge assumes the Command of her Majesty's Army, and all matters relating to her Majesty's Military Service which have heretofore been performed by his Grace the late Commander-in-Chief, will henceforth be transacted by his Lordship.

He confidently hopes, that, in the performance of the duties entrusted to him by her Majesty's favour, he will receive the assistance and support of the general and other officers of the army, and be enabled to maintain its discipline and high character by a continuance of those services which have identified the British army with the honour, power, and prosperity of their country.

The Queen having, in the general order to the army of yesterday's date, expressed her Majesty's sentiments on the irreparable loss sustained by her Majesty, the country, and the army, in the sudden death of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, Viscount Hardinge presumes only on this occasion to give utterance to his devoted attachment to the memory of "the greatest Commander whom England ever saw," and whose whole life has afforded the brightest example by which a British army can be guided in the performance of its duties.

By command of the Right Honourable
LIEUT.-GENERAL VISCOUNT HARDINGE, Commanding-in-Chief,
G. BROWN, Adjutant-General.

GENERAL SOCIETY FOR IMPROVING THE DWELLINGS OF THE POOR.—The committee of the above society, having purchased an extensive plot of ground between New-street, Hopkins-street, Husband-street, and Cock-court, adjoining Broad-street, Golden-square, St. James's, at present covered with dilapidated buildings, have commenced operations for their entire removal, for the purpose of erecting model dwellings for the working-classes and their families.

INQUIRY INTO THE CONDUCT OF THE REV. G. R. PRYNNE, OF PLYMOUTH.—On Wednesday the Bishop of Exeter visited Plymouth, for the purpose of investigating charges preferred against the Rev. George Rundle Pryne, incumbent of St. Peter's at Eldad, by the Rev. John Hatchard, the vicar of St. Andrew's, Plymouth, and the Rev. Thomas Cave Childs, the incumbent of St. Mary's, Devonport; and also a charge made by the Rev. W. H. Nates, of St. George's Chapel, Stonehouse. The charges related to the opinions and conduct of Mr. Pryne on confession and absolution. The investigation having lasted five hours, the Bishop closed it by saying he should appoint the confirmation at St. Peter's that day four weeks. An investigation had taken place into Mr. Pryne's conduct on all the cases brought before him, leaving him without blame, and he should be ashamed of himself, as a man, as a Bishop, and above all as a Christian, if he committed the gross act of injustice of not holding the confirmation in his church. He then thanked the audience for their behaviour, and broke up the meeting.

REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE.—It is a singular circumstance that an old Waterloo man, of the name of Henry Judd, about eighty years of age, who resided at Sherborne, died on the same day and nearly at the same moment that his Grace the Duke of Wellington expired.

THE SPANISH PRESS ON THE DEATH OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—The *Madrid Gazette* of the 19th, in allusion to the death of the Duke of Wellington, says, "Spain must participate in the mourning of England. The English army has lost its purest and most legitimate glory, and the Spanish army a General."

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The accounts of yesterday (Friday) from Paris state, that the Government continues to receive telegraphic despatches respecting the Prince President's tour, from which it would appear that his progress is a succession of triumphs. On Tuesday he entered Grenoble amidst cheering, and cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" similar to those heard at Orleans, Bourges, Nevers, Roanne, Moulins, and Lyons. At Lyons, however, it is stated that a conspiracy, the object of which has not yet been made public, had been discovered, and that several arrests had taken place. A strong feeling of opposition to Louis Napoleon is said to prevail, to a certain extent also, at Valence, Nîmes, Montpellier, and Toulon; but no serious disturbance, it is thought, will arise out of it.

The *Moniteur*, referring to the question of the Empire, argues that the instincts of the people ought to be taken into account as they accord with their true interests.

The damage caused by the inundations at Strasbourg, Mulhausen, and several other places, has been most serious. Happily the latest accounts inform us that the waters were subsiding.

The lovers of Mozart's memory (says a letter from Berlin) are now gratified with an engraving, by Breckport and Hartel, from the original portrait of the illustrious *maestro*, by Henry Tschubin, done when Mozart resided at Mannheim in 1777. The original portrait came by accident into the possession of M. Andé, the music-seller, at Frankfurt, and was sold by two or three friends of Mozart, still living in 1850, to be a perfect likeness.

The last two or three Peninsular mail packets have been laden with silk, and mixtures of cotton, woollen, and silk goods of French and English manufacture, bound for Portugal. In consequence of the change in the commercial policy of that country. Shipments of tea for Portugal have also been made on board the packets. Hitherto tea could only be imported into Portugal from Macao in Portuguese bottoms.

About three tons of snuff were seized a few days ago by the landing surveyor of the Customs, on board the *Baron Ory* steamer, soon after her arrival at Nicholson's Wharf, from Antwerp. The contraband article was discovered secreted in 42 tin cases, which were apparently filled with oil. On close examination it was discovered that there was a tube connected with the mouth of the tin cases, which alone contained the oil, the remaining portion of them being filled with snuff of good quality.

EMIGRATION BY LOTTERY.—A society formed under the name of the "British Exodus Company," and which proposed giving to the shareholders free passages to Australia, according as they were drawn by lot, was to have its "first public ballot" on Thursday, at the Western Institution in Leicester-square; but the proceedings were put a stop to in consequence of the receipt of the following official communication:—"A Solicitor's Office, Treasury, Sept. 21.—Sir: The attention of her Majesty's Government having been drawn to a scheme entitled 'The British Exodus, or National Emigration Fund of the Hunter River Gold Mining Company,' having for one of its objects the selection of 4000 free passage orders to Australia by ballot, I am directed to inform you that it is proposed to ballot is illegal, and subjects the company to prosecution under the acts of Parliament made for the suppression of lotteries. And I hereby give you notice that proceedings will be taken against the parties concerned in the scheme in question if the intended ballot be permitted to take place.—I have, &c., H. R. KETNOLDS.—To D. McLaughlin, Esq., 35, Throgmorton-street.

LAW AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

LIABILITIES OF EMIGRATION AGENTS.—At the Mansion-house police-office, on Saturday, Lionel H. Thompson, of No. 1, Richey-court, Lime-street, agent to the ship *South Sea*, was ordered by the Lord Mayor to return to Frederick Parker the sum of £14, being the amount of the passage-money paid by the latter on the faith of the vessel in question sailing on the 15th of September, and a further sum of £7 10s. for expenses and costs to which the complainant was subject by reason of the breach of contract on the part of the agent.

PERSONATING LORD JOHN RUSSELL.—A man who bears a strong resemblance to the ex-Premier, had, by inducing the proprietor of a livery stable in Piccadilly to believe he was that noble personage, recently obtained the hire of a tilbury to proceed, as he stated, to Hounslow barracks, to visit his nephew in the 8th Dragoons; and, as he was passing through Kensington, he favoured several of the tradespeople with his custom, obtaining goods and cash. At Hounslow he left the tilbury and servant, and taking a post-chaise at the George Hotel, went on to Windsor on important business. Here he found himself short of cash, the driver gave him the contents of his pocket, £3 14s., with which he went off, and no more was seen of him. The police are in active pursuit of the fellow.

CLAIMANTS FOR BROUGHAM-HALL.—The persons named Bird, who, about some eight or nine years ago made a forcible entry on Brougham-Hall, under an impression that they were the rightful owners, and that Lord Brougham had no title to the estate, are again beginning to make a stir. They have been down to Penrith two or three times, and on their last visit were accompanied by a solicitor, who vaunted largely respecting the claims of his clients, they in the meantime offering to lay wagers at heavy odds that they would be in possession of the hall and estate before Christmas.

ENTERING APPEARANCES.—By the new Common Law Act, entering "appearances," according to the statutes of the 12th of Geo. I., cap. 29, and 2d of William IV., cap. 39, is abolished.

In the Insolvent Court on Tuesday, John Mobbs who described himself as a "betting-man," was discharged from custody after having suffered 18 months' imprisonment.

FRAUDULENT EMIGRATION AGENTS.—In the Central Criminal Court on Monday and Tuesday, Cornelius Julius Tripe, described as an agent, and Henry Graham Montague as a mineralogist, were tried upon an indictment which, in effect, charged them with having conspired together to obtain the money of poor persons (intended emigrants), by representing themselves as agents of a company; any established for the promotion of emigration. Amongst the members of the company were the names of a noble Lord and several highly respectable gentlemen and merchants. They had taken an office in London, and had put forth to the public that they had chartered a vessel to proceed to Port Philip with emigrants to the gold regions. It was alleged that by this means the defendants had obtained possession of a considerable sum of money from poor people who had fallen into the trap prepared for them. In a former number of our paper we gave the particulars of the case, when it was first investigated before a police magistrate. The trial occupied the attention of the court during two days, the evidence against the prisoners being very voluminous. The jury, after deliberating nearly an hour, returned a verdict "Guilty" against both the defendants. There were other indictments of a similar nature against them that were not proceeded with. The prisoners were sentenced by the Recorder yesterday (Friday) to be transported for seven years.

THE BETTING HOUSES.—At the Middlesex Sessions, on Monday, Thomas Scott pleaded "Guilty" to stealing a quantity of plate, value £200 and upwards, the property of Mr. Matthew Forster, M.P., his master, residing at Belize House, Hampstead. At the Police Court the prisoner made the following statement:—"I pawned all the plate myself, not with the intention of not redeeming it. I fell into misfortune, and if I had had a few days I should have redeemed it. Horse-racing brought me to it. Sometimes I had £1000 in hand, and at other times I have been without a penny." Mr. Forster said, that he wished to recommend the prisoner to the indulgence of the Court on account of his lengthened service in his family, but more particularly because he believed that he had stolen this property in consequence of becoming concerned with betting-houses; and, until these nurseries of crime and dens of vice were put down, he hardly thought that they would be justified in acting harshly to their unfortunate victims. The prisoner was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour.

FURTHER FRUITS OF THE BETTING-OFFICE SYSTEM.—At the Lambeth police-office on Tuesday, Samuel George Church, a well-dressed young man, whose connections are highly respectable, was charged before Mr. Elliott, with embezzling various sums of money, amounting on the whole to about £60, belonging to his master, Mr. Richard Spencer, a solicitor, of Gray's Inn. The prisoner, crying bitterly, replied that it was all true what had been stated against him, and it was a foolish habit of betting that had induced him to rob his master to make up his losses, in the hope of making it up again. Had his worship known his sufferings since he had absconded, he was sure that he would take pity on him. His run was all caused by those cursed betting-offices. He was committed to Newgate for trial.

ROBBERY AT MR. HUDSON'S, M.P.—At the Middlesex Sessions, before Mr. Turner, on Monday, Thomas Brown, aged thirty, was indicted for having stolen four printed books and a great amount of property (the enumeration of which occupied the clerk of the court several minutes), value £70, the property of John Reynard. The prosecutor was valed in the service of Mr. George Hudson, M.P., of Albert-gate, Knightsbridge, and the property in question was stolen by the prisoner from a room over the stables, No. 20, William-mews, Lowndes-square, where it had been deposited. Prisoner had been employed at the stables at the time, and slept in a room adjoining the one from which the property was stolen. The robbery was effected while the prosecutor was in attendance upon his master, at the Isle of Wight, during the last week of August. Part of the property having been found in the possession of the prisoner, he was found guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment, with hard labour, for 12 months.

AN INVETERATE YOUNG PICK-POCKET.—At the Guildhall Police-office, on Monday, John Nelms, 16 years of age, who had a number of aliases to mark his identity, was committed by the magistrate, Mr. Alderman Challis, to Newgate, to take his trial for picking a gentleman's pocket of his handkerchief. The gaoler said that the prisoner had been nine times convicted and four times flogged. The prisoner, on hearing this respectable character given of him, indignantly denied the statement; and on being requested to give his own account of himself, modestly said that he had been only six times convicted and three times flogged! The prisoner, it was stated, steadily pursued his criminal career from the period when he was a mere child.

SACRILEGE.—In the Central Criminal Court, on Wednesday, George Freeman, 31, was found guilty upon an indictment which charged him with feloniously breaking into the parish church of Hammersmith, and stealing a surplice, a cassock, and other articles, the property of the Rev. James Luffingham Gilborne. The prisoner was sentenced to be transported for seven years.

THE "TICKET-OF-LEAVE" SYSTEM.—From Western Australia, which is some two thousand miles distant from the more fortunate gold districts, we find in the local journals, published in Perth and Freemantle, the latest files of which come down to June 18, numerous notices of depredations committed by the exiles, as "the ticket-of-leave" convicts are called; every issue of the newspapers contains instances of robbery, with and without violence, assault, and drunkenness, very significant of the moral tone these "tickets-of-leave" have given to the colony. Many of the convicts have escaped, and the Government had offered a reward of £5 for each apprehension—a sum far too small to induce settlers to risk their lives—so that Western Australia promises to have a set of bushrangers more formidable than those whose depredations caused so much terror and real mischief in the sister colonies of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land. A question has been raised which has given rise to much ill-feeling between the colonists and the exiles. Some of the latter had applied to be admitted as members of the newly-formed mechanics' institution, and met with a direct refusal. This first throwing, as it were, in the face of the exiles the cause of their banishment, awakened in the latter a feeling not far removed from open resentment. The indignant exiles have addressed a letter to the Governor, in which they express a wish that the executive will allow them to form an association for the improvement of their minds. No answer had been returned to the application at the latest date (above given).

ARRIVAL OF SCOTCH CONVICTS.—On Tuesday 22 male convicts, under sentence of transportation for various terms, arrived at the St. Katherine's Wharf, in the *Royal Victoria* steam-ship, from Leith, in the custody of Mr. Thomas Kempster, the governor of Edinburgh gaol, and his assistants. The convicts, who were all heavily ironed, were transferred to the Millbank Penitentiary, where they will be imprisoned for some time previous to their being sent to a penal colony. They are chiefly young men.

BRAZILIAN KIDNAPING.—A correspondent writes from Rio:—"A short time ago a great number of boys were shipped at Liverpool for Rio, and have now been landed for some time—short, indeed, but sufficient for them to have received the most scandalous treatment. They are principally kept in a small fort in the centre of the harbour, known by the name of 'Vilgannon,' at which they are made to break stones, are sent to the beach to collect shells for lime, badly fed, and their pay detained for fear of their desertion. No letters are allowed to be written by them to their friends, and they would be a thousand times better off in any of our convict hulks. Two little fellows the other day, seeing an English naval officer in Mr. —'s store, ran up to him and related, with tears in their eyes, the treatment they had been subjected to, which, indeed, was such as I find it impossible to put in writing. These two little boys begged this officer to take them on board the English admiral's ship (the *elder* was not twelve). He could not, however, interfere, for they were summoned down to their boat, where they were kicked and knocked about in a manner that makes an Englishman's blood boil to think of. This I have been a witness frequently to. Fellow-countrymen, I beg and pray of you, no matter what the extremity may be you are driven to, keep your children from the hands of the Brazilians."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

CHRIST'S HO-PITAL.—The annual orations of this valuable public school took place on Tuesday, St. Matthew's Day. The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, several of the aldermen, the sheriff, and under-sheriff, attended in state. A large number of the governors, and a very distinguished company of ladies, were present, the spacious and handsome hall being quite filled. The orations were remarkably well given, particularly those of Lloyd, Doran, and Watts. An allusion in the English oration to the death of the Duke of Wellington, and certain passages in the poem on "The British Empire in the East Indies," which referred to the illustrious deceased, were received with loud cheers. At the conclusion, the Lord Mayor complimented the Rev. Dr. Rice, the head master, upon the proficiency displayed by the senior scholars in their several orations.

THE NEW CRYSTAL PALACE.—Information up to the 9th instant has been received from Mr. Owen Jones, and Mr. Wyatt, who have been appointed by the directors of the New Crystal Palace to collect illustrations of the art of the continent. The travellers had reached Rome. The results of their journey appear hitherto to be highly successful. At Paris, permission had been obtained to mould several of the finest works in the Louvre; amongst others, the Great Nimrod from Egypt, several of the best Vennuses, and colossal statues by Jean Goujon, in all about 400 pieces, 80 of which will be above life size; casts of the Ghiberti gates have also been secured, as well as of the principal series of cinque-cento ornaments, and fine works of Luca della Robbia, Donatello, &c. From the museums of Naples a most valuable collection has been obtained, and arrangements have been made to enable the Pompeian Court to be so carried out as to present a faithful transcript of that peculiar mode of construction. To this end the services of the first painter official attached to the excavations have been secured, who will bring to this country at the close of this year the result of his studies made on the spot during the last twenty years. Every ornament will thus be painted from tracings made on the walls of Pompeii. From Lucca and Pisa several fine works of the Pisano have been secured, and some interesting works of the cinque-cento period. The letters furnished by the Foreign-office have naturally been of great assistance in smoothing the way for the acquisition of these treasures.

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—The permanent doors, of solid carved oak, were all completed and fixed at the Victoria Tower, the Royal Gallery, and the Prince's Chamber. The decorating of the ceiling of the Royal Gallery is rapidly progressing, and it is to be finished before the opening of the new Parliament. The statues are to be fixed in the House of Lords. There are already completed the statues of the Archbishop of Dublin and Baron Fitzwater, and the whole are expected to be finished by the 11th of November. A great improvement has taken place in the lighting of both House of Commons during the vacation. The residences for the several officers of both houses are in a state of great forwardness, and are expected to be completed early in the year. Mr. Dyce, the artist, is daily engaged in finishing another fresco for her Majesty's robing-room, and every effort is being made to complete this chamber by the opening of Parliament.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—The bronze railings in front of the British Museum, which have been several months in the course of erection, are at length completed. A few days ago the gilding of the last rail was finished, and the moveable shed in which the workmen were placed while executing their work was removed. On the extensive area between the railing and the building a number of labourers are employed in the formation of a square, either side of which is protected by a stone wall, which is stated to be for a shrubbery. Some alterations have taken place among the galleries. The slabs from Assyria, which were in an under-ground room, are being assorted in galleries adjoining the Lyceum gallery, called the "central edifice Nimroud," the "north-west edifice Nimroud," and the "south-west edifice Nimroud." The statues and other relics in the gallery in the left room from the grand entrance are being removed.

NORTH AND SOUTH-WESTERN JUNCTION RAILWAY COMPANY.—On Monday a special general meeting of shareholders in this undertaking was held at the company's offices, 15, Parliament-street, for the purpose of considering the expediency of forming a branch line to Hammersmith, and determining upon raising the capital necessary for that purpose. Mr. Henry Tootal presided. The report of the directors in favour of the proposed line having been read and adopted, resolutions were proposed and agreed to, that the directors be authorised to apply to Parliament for power to make the branch, and to raise £15,000; and that such capital be raised in 1500 shares of £10 each, the same to be offered to the proprietors in the main line in the proportion of one new share for every four in the original undertaking.

EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT.—A public meeting of the friends of the Early Closing Movement was held on Tuesday night at Lawson's Rooms, Gower-street, Bedford-square, being one of a series of meetings forming the winter campaign of "The Early Closing Association." The meeting was numerously attended, and resolutions favourable to the society's objects were readily adopted.

SMITHFIELD MARKET AND COPENHAGEN-FIELDS.—On Monday evening a public meeting of "leaseholders, householders, owners of property, and others in the vicinity of Copenhagen-fields," was held at the Brecknock Arms Tavern, Camden-road-villas, "to consider the eligibility of the proposed site, and to co-operate with the corporation of London in the establishment of the market in Copenhagen-fields." The room was crowded by the respectable inhabitants of the district. Mr. Strepton was in the chair. A resolution approving of Copenhagen-fields for the metropolitan cattle-market having been proposed and seconded, an animated discussion took place, which resulted in the following amendment being carried by an overwhelming majority:—"That the meeting, disapproving altogether of the removal of Smithfield to the midst of the villas surrounding Copenhagen-fields, cordially concurred with the operations of the committee already appointed to support the interests of the inhabitants, and pledge itself to give them its best support."

COMPOSITORS' EMIGRATION SOCIETY.—A meeting of the compositors of London was held last Saturday evening, at the Red Lion Inn, Red Lion-court, when a society was organised for the promotion of emigration. The object of this society is that of advancing sums of money, without any charge for interest, to compositors desirous of emigrating. The minimum charge of membership was by the meeting fixed at 3d. per week, which it was calculated would establish a fund sufficient large to enable the committee to carry into effect the laudable purposes of the society.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—GENERAL POST-OFFICE, SEPT. 1852.—In consequence of a reduction in the transit-rate payable to Denmark, the rate of postage to be hereafter taken upon letters addressed to Sweden will be 1s. 2d. the half-ounce, and so on, according to the scale in operation for charging inland letters. This rate comprises both the British and foreign postage on letters to Sweden to the place of their destination, and it may be either paid in advance, or the letters may be forwarded unpaid, as the option of the sender, except however, as regards registered letters, the postage upon which, as well as the registration fee, must be paid in advance.

LETTERS FOR SYRIA.—GENERAL POST-OFFICE, SEPT. 1852.—The British contract mail packets between Alexandria and Beyrout, having been withdrawn, letters for Syria will in future be forwarded by the French mail packets, and will be chargeable as follows:—Weighting under ½ ounce: British, 5d.; Foreign, 10d.; total, 1s. 3d. Weighting ½ ounce and not exceeding 1 ounce: British, 5d.; Foreign, 1s. 8d.; total, 2s. 1d. Exceeding 1 ounce and under 1½ ounce: British, 10d.; Foreign, 2s. 6d.; total, 3s. 4d. Weighting 1½ ounce and not exceeding 2 ounces: British, 10d.; Foreign, 3s. 4d.; total, 4s. 2d. Exceeding 2 ounces and under 2½ ounce: British, 1s. 8d.; Foreign, 4s. 2d.; total, 5s. 10d.

INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE ASSOCIATION.—A letter having been addressed by the Society of Arts, 18, John-street, Adelphi, upon this subject to the Foreign Ministers resident in London, their Excellencies the Ministers for Austria, the United States, Spain, Brazil, Sardinia, and Portugal, have returned answers of the most favourable description. Since then their Excellencies the Ministers for France, the Netherlands, and the Sardinian Porte have also replied in terms full of interest and sympathy for the objects of the association. A reply quite as favourable has been received from the Consul-General for the Haue Towns, and from every other representative of foreign countries with whom the association had been in correspondence. With the intention of extending the sphere of their operations in this country, it is intended to form branch associations in the provinces.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERIES.—On Tuesday information was received at the different police stations, that Ethelstan J. Maw, booking-clerk at the Paddington station of the Great Western Railway, had gone off with £300, the moneys of the company; also that Stephen Adams, porter and messenger to J. P. Anderson, Esq., Lincoln's Inn-Fields, had gone off with £600, which he obtained from the London and Westminster Bank, by forging his master's name; also that Edward Phillips, a Custom house waterman, had absconded with £109 in silver, money belonging to Captain Antre Je Gros, of the *Two Sisters*, lying off the Custom-house; and that John Hoskins had absconded, stealing £197 15s. 8d. from Messrs. Gibbs, Milton-street, city.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The births registered in the metropolis for the week ending last Saturday, were—boys, 718; girls, 720; total, 1438. The deaths registered during the same period were 913, being a further decrease in the mortality of London. As regards the causes to which the deaths are referred, the results of last week, when compared with those of the preceding, show a decline under the following heads: tubercular diseases, diseases of the nervous system, and of the heart; while a small increase is apparent in the zymotic class, arising principally from diarrhoea and scarlatina. Five deaths from cholera were registered in the previous week, eight in the last. Only two deaths are recorded as caused by measles. The cases of small-pox number not more than 12, and all, except one, occurred to children; a gardener aged 32 years, who had lately come from Weybridge, and had not been vaccinated, having died of the disease at Queen-street, Camden-town.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.612 in. The mean temperature was 54.3 deg.; in the preceding week it was 60.7 deg. The mean daily temperature was below the average of the same days in ten years on every day of the week. The decrease was greatest on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, when the temperature was more than 5 deg. below the average.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following preferments and appointments have recently taken place:—*Honorary Canonries:* The Rev. F. E. Tison, to the Cathedral Church of Bristol; the Rev. T. James to be, in the Cathedral of Peterborough. *Archdeacons:* The Rev. E. Ommamey, to Bath. *Rectories:* The Rev. W. Fisher, to Harlip, Kent; the Rev. J. E. Davies, to Llanwrst, Denbighshire and Carnarvonshire. *Vicarages:* The Rev. S. Davis, to Burrington, Devon; the Hon. and Rev. A. S. Rice, to Netherbury with Aish Chapel, in the county of Dorset; the Rev. N. F. Kemble, to Sebergham, Cumberland.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have lately received testimonials of esteem and regard:—The Rev. A. E. Hill, late vicar of Morebath, Tiverton, on his departure; the Rev. J. F. Simpson, from the congregation of Holy Trinity Church, Whitehaven, on his leaving the curacy; the Rev. Samuel Flood, from the parishioners of Beaminster, on his promotion.

ST. PAUL'S, BERMUNDSEY.—Friday se'nnight, in obedience to the wish of the minister of St. Paul's, Bermundsey, the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, was observed by the parishioners as a day of fast, prayer, and humiliation, to implore the Almighty to stay the scourge of cholera from visiting this country. The shops were very generally closed, and the church services well attended.

CHESTER CATHEDRAL.—This venerable Cathedral has lately received two handsome stained glass windows, being the gift of the very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Anson. In one window are delineated the Commission of Christ to St. Peter, "Feed my lambs;" the Communication of the Holy Spirit to the Apostles, "Receive ye the Holy Ghost;" the selection of St. Matthias by lot to the Apostleship; and the Ordination of the Elders by the hands of Barnabas and Saul. The other window represents the Good Samaritan; the Return of the Prodigal Son; Dividing Fishes to the Apostles for the Multitude; and the Parable of the Labourers in the Vineyard. The subjects are well-chosen, and most admirably portrayed.

GENERAL ORDINATIONS.—The Bishops of Lincoln, Chester, and Ely, severally held ordinations in the Cathedrals of their respective dioceses on Sunday.

PROTESTANTISM IN GERMANY.—The fifth session of the German Evangelical Congress was opened at Bremen on the 15th. About 600 members attended. Speeches in favour of Protestantism were delivered, and a discussion took place on the advisability of Protestants adopting oral confession.

THE FINE ARTS IN PRUSSIA.—The Berlin exhibition of pictures of modern artists, opened on the 1st instant, has been enriched by the addition of some remarkable paintings. Among them is a portrait of his Royal Highness Prince Charles, by Krüger, admirable as a likeness, and no less remarkable for ease of pose, and for harmony as well as depth of colouring. Then comes a setting sun upon the Nile, by Hildebrand, the Pyramids in the distance, marvellously brilliant and full of natural effect. The gorgeous light of the sun upon the waters and distant Pyramids, merged, as it were, in an atmosphere of gold and sapphire, is admirably tempered by the repose of the foreground and the airy gauze which this eminent artist has thrown over his perspective. This picture is alone sufficient to place Hildebrand upon the highest steps of artistic excellence. Two or three splendid landscapes hang in the neighbourhood. One, a setting sun on the lakes of the four cantons, is a masterpiece.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH BETWEEN HOLYHEAD AND DUBLIN.—An amalgamation between the Electric Telegraph Company and the Irish Submarine Telegraph Company, recently incorporated by Royal charter, is being carried out for effecting this object. The principle upon which the cable now manufacturing at Millwall-works, where the wire ropes for the Admiralty are made, is constructed, differs from that hitherto adopted, and consists in insulating the interior wires by means of india-rubber as well as gutta-percha. These, after being laid up or twisted into a rope, are passed through anhydrous solution, and then covered with spinnings, and formed into an hempen rope, which is again passed through another, but different, anhydrous solution. The whole is then passed through a wire rope machine, worked by steam, which encases the interior core in a metallic wire rope, formed of 12 separate strands of 6 wires each, or 72 wires, in all forming a solid 3-inch cable. These plates, or close convolutions of wire, are thought preferable to the signal spiral wire, as calculated to give greater flexibility and strength, and to prevent any portion of the cable from becoming unstranded. As it is manufactured it is payed off the machine and formed into a Flemish coil. The cable is 70 miles long, allowing 10 miles for contingencies, the distance from shore to shore being only 60 miles. There are to be four wires, making a total of 280 miles of copper wire, and of this 180 are completed.

WESTWOOD PARK.

This picturesque Elizabethan pile, in its decorated gables, pierced parapets, and "windpipes of hospitality" (as chimneys have been expressively termed), presents a fine specimen of an English ancestral home, and is situated about a mile and a half from the railway station at Droitwich, six miles and a half N.N.E. from Worcester.

Westwood was anciently the site of a house of Benedictine Nuns, subordinate to the monastery of Fontevraud. After the dissolution of religious houses, Westwood, with its lands, was granted (30 Henry VIII.) to Sir John Pakington, Knight. The Pakingtons resided first in the mansion at Hampton Lovet, which being much damaged in the Civil Wars, they greatly added to the house at Westwood, originally built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, as a lodge or banquetting-house; and being thus enlarged to a mansion, it was made by the family their place of abode. It consists of a square building, from each corner of which projects a wing in the form of a parallelogram, turreted in the manner of the Chateau de Madrid, near Paris; and Holland House, at Kensington. Like the latter mansion, Westwood is nobly situated upon rising ground; the estate is enriched with about two hundred acres of timber; and a lake, designed to cover 100 acres, and now extending over 60, is a great ornament to the eastern side of the Park.

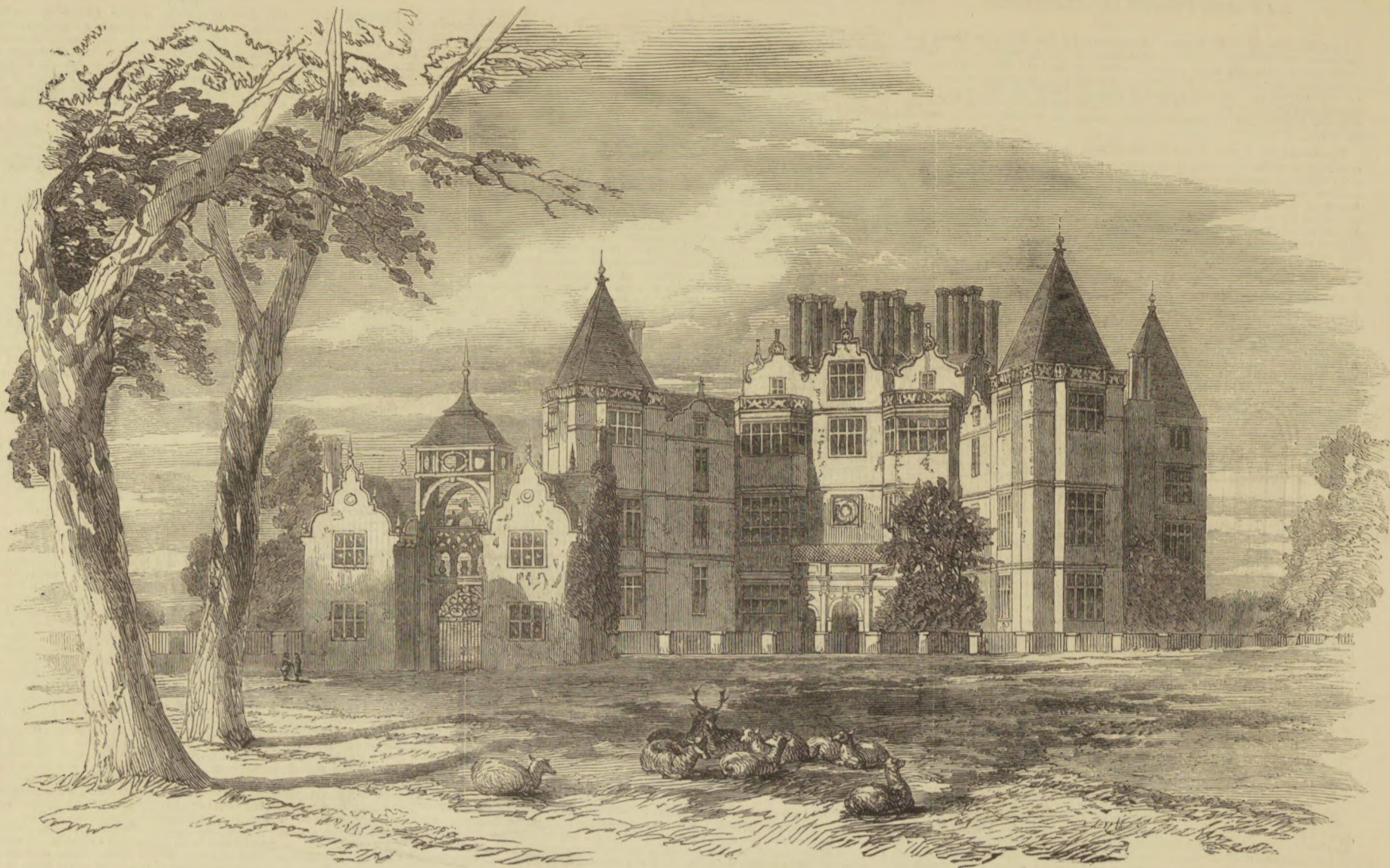
The following characteristic anecdote is related of Sir John Pakington, who, after he had finished his stately structure at Westwood, invited the Earl of Northampton, Lord-President, and his Countess, to a house warming; and as his Lordship was a jovial companion, a train of above 100 knights and gentlemen accompanied him, who stayed there some time, and at their departure, acknowledged that they had met with so kind a reception, that they did not know whether they had possessed the place, or the place them. The delightful situation of his mansion was what they had never before seen; the house standing in the middle of a wood, cut into twelve large ridings, and at a good distance, one riding through all of them, the whole surrounded by a park of six or seven miles.

This ancient seat has, at various times, afforded an asylum to learning. Dr. Hammond, Bishops Morley, Fell, Gunning, and others, always met here with hospitable entertainment; and in concert with some of these, the good Lady Pakington (Dorothy, wife of Sir John Pakington, the second Baronet) is supposed to have written "The Whole Duty of Man," which has been translated into Latin, French, and Welsh. The authorship is also attributed to five other persons, whose respective claims are investigated in the editor's preface to "The Whole Duty of Man," published by Pickering, 1842.

At the Revolution, several learned men, who scrupled to take the oaths to King William, found an hospitable reception at Westwood. Dean Hickey, who wrote here the greater part of his "Linguarum Septentrionalium Thesaurus," gives, in the Preface to his "Grammatica Anglo-Saxonica," this eulogistic description of the beautiful residence of the Pakingtons:—"Ibi porticus, atria, propylæa, horti, ambulacra clausa et subdialia, recta et sinuosa, omnia, studiis commoda: ibi luci, silvæ, nemora, prata, saltus, planities, pascua, et nihil non, quod animus pene a littoris abhorrentem ad legendum audiendumque, et quovis modo discendum, componere et conciliare potest."

Mr. Burke, in his recently published "Visitation of the Seats and Arms of the Noblemen and Gentlemen of Great Britain," states, that—"Sir John Pakington, who lived to see his children's children, ended his days at his favourite seat at Westwood, in the 77th year of his age, in January, 1625. At his death his estates devolved on his grandson, Sir John Pakington, Bart., who fixed his chief residence at Westwood, and was there living when the great Civil War broke out. Ranging himself under the Royal banner, he fought gallantly for King Charles, and suffered much in consequence. Afterwards, his seat in Buckinghamshire, one of the best houses in the county, was levelled with the ground, and he himself was committed to the Tower. Subsequently, he joined Charles II. with a troop of horse at the battle of Worcester, and was taken prisoner. So great, however, was the popularity he enjoyed, that when he was afterwards tried for his life, not one witness could be procured to swear against him. The great-grandson of this staunch cavalier was Sir Herbert Perrott Pakington, Bart., of Westwood, M.P. for Worcestershire, who is said to have been the prototype of 'Sir Roger de Coverley.' He married, in 1721, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Centry, Esq., of Waltham-stow, and was father of Sir Herbert Perrott Pakington, Bart., whose only son, Sir John Pakington, the last Baronet, died a. p. in 1830, leaving his nephew, John Somerset Russell (the son of his eldest sister) his heir and representative. That gentleman, who has been created Baronet, and now holds the seals of office as one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, resides at the old mansion-house of Westwood, and is the present Right Hon. Sir John Somerset Pakington, Bart., M.P.," a Memoir and Portrait of whom appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 553.

On Monday last Sir John Pakington left Westwood-park for Balmoral, there to be in attendance upon her Majesty as Secretary of State.



WESTWOOD, NEAR DROITWICH, THE SEAT OF THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN SOMERSET PAKINGTON, M.P.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

"PATRON AND PATRONESS'S VISIT TO THE VILLAGE SCHOOL." BY T. FAED.

THIS little picture, which was exhibited at the Royal Academy, is a work of more than average merit, in a line of art, which is daily acquiring additional admirers. The worthy old squire of the village and his lady have come to pay a visit to the village school, and the pedagogue, who has assembled before them a picked class, is earnestly set upon displaying their talents to the best advantage. His attention is divided between

his scholars and his patrons, whilst that of the latter, though not so intense in character as his, is entirely absorbed in the important examination which is taking place before them. Whilst the centre group is one of serious and real purpose, those on either side are of a very different kind; here the temporary removal of the master's eye is the signal for every variety of disorderly conduct; fighting, "larking," apple-eating, &c.; ebullitions which the terrors of the foolscap, which have already been inflicted on one of their fellows, are not sufficient to restrain. The artist indulges in a clever conceit in the arrangement of a little group on the right, where we have a boy

threatening another, who, although out of the picture, shows, as indicated by the shadow on the wall, that the aggressive act is not without provocation. The incident of sketching the profile of the negro page on the school black-board is not new, but is cleverly introduced. The boy who threatens this unconscious worthy from behind is a touch of humour of a more genuine sort. The expression of the various faces is highly spirited, the execution throughout delicate, and the colouring brilliant and transparent. If we were to find any fault with the picture as a whole, it would be on the score that the composition is a little too scattered.



"PATRON AND PATRONESS'S VISIT TO THE VILLAGE SCHOOL." BY T. FAED.



THE FRENCH PRESIDENT'S DEPARTURE FROM PARIS FOR THE SOUTH.

FRANCE.—THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR TO THE SOUTH.

WE noticed last week the departure from Paris of the Prince President, on his extensive tour to the southern and eastern provinces, with the scarcely-concealed purpose of testing by personal experience and examination, the state of public feeling in those important districts, so that the success of the final stroke of policy which is to raise him to the throne of the Empire, may not be in anywise marred by an unexpected popular

counter-demonstration, which personal fore-knowledge of the state of the country on his part could have prevented. Louis Napoleon, in effect, acts on the principle, in his cautious progress to the Imperial throne, that "knowledge is power." He has accordingly gone, as already intimated, on an extended tour of inspection through those provinces of France which have hitherto shown the most marked spirit of hostility to Monarchical institutions, and especially to the arbitrary concentration of sovereign power in his own hands, whether as President or as Emperor.

The day of his departure from Paris was on Tuesday se'nnight. (See Illustration.) At one o'clock he arrived at the terminus of the Orleans Railway, in an open carriage drawn by four horses, accompanied by Marshal Jerome, his uncle; General St. Arnaud, Minister of War; and General Goyon, his aide-de-camp. The President's carriage was preceded and followed by bodies of officers of Carabiniers, Cuirassiers, Dragoons, and Lancers, who had come from Versailles and St. Cloud early in the morning to request the favour of being allowed to accom-



THE VILLAGE OF BOUCHARGE INUNDATED BY THE RHONE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

pany him to the railway. General Magnan, Commander-in-Chief of the army of Paris; all the Ministers (with the exception of Messrs. Ducos and Mauguin, who are absent on leave), the metropolitan authorities, and all the Generals present in the capital, awaited the arrival of the President, to take leave of him. As he alighted from his carriage he was received by MM. Persigny, De Mauguin, and the Prefect of Police. The people, who had assembled in considerable numbers at the terminus, saluted him with cries of "Vive Napoleon!" "Vive l'Empereur!" At a quarter-past one o'clock the President took his seat in the State carriage, with the three Ministers of War, General Police, and Public Instruction, and the different dignitaries of his household; and shortly afterwards, the signal having been given, the train moved off at full speed.

At Bourges the first halt was made, and there the President passed Tuesday night. On the route from Paris to Bourges the President did not pass through Orleans, but passed at one side of the town, by means of an old line belonging to the railway company, and used for the conveyance of materials. Throughout the whole of the Sologne not an inhabitant was seen, except in passing by the property of Lamotte-Beuvron, which the President has purchased in that part of the country, where there was a crowd assembled, and a display of flags, with an immense eagle on the facade. After Vierzon had been passed, the peasants were seen in great numbers, the prefects having done everything in their power to urge the authorities to induce the inhabitants to flock to meet the President. Cheap means of conveyance were placed everywhere at the disposal of the authorities, and in some places the inhabitants travelled without paying anything. In consequence of this facility of transport, Bourges was crowded to excess on the arrival of the President in the evening. His reception was of the usual gorgeously festive character which the French are so skilled in displaying. Illuminations, balls, reviews, banquets, and adulatory speeches, being, as usual, the prominent features of the occasion. The clergy, headed by their Cardinal Archbishop, took a prominent part in the honours paid to Louis Napoleon; and, having received him with all due pomp at the cathedral door, conducted him to the high altar, where, amidst the pealing of the organ, they invoked a blessing on his tour. These studied and well-planned rejoicings at Bourges may be taken as a specimen of the general character of the receptions accorded to Louis Napoleon in the various towns throughout his excursion.

During the President's progress, telegraphic bulletins are daily transmitted to Paris by the prefects of departments, or other functionaries, giving most glowing accounts of the enthusiastic receptions which Louis Napoleon everywhere meets with from the thronged masses of the population, who crowd to the different towns on his route to witness the pageants and rejoicings got up to his honour.

The most important occasion, however, which the tour has yet presented has been his visit to the second city of France—Lyons, where he arrived on Sunday last, the 19th, and on the following day (Monday) presided at the inauguration of an equestrian statue to the Emperor Napoleon, when he delivered the following address, in which the change from the Republic to the Empire—which all parties expect in December next—is very plainly adverted to:—

Lyonesse.—Your town has ever been associated with remarkable incidents in the different phases of the life of the Emperor. You selected him Consul on his way to cross the mountains to collect fresh laurels; you selected him Emperor, all powerful; and when Europe confined him to an island, you were again the first, in 1815, to salute him Emperor. In the same way, your town was the first to-day to raise him an equestrian statue. The fact possesses significance. Statues are only raised to Sovereigns who have reigned; thus the Governments which preceded me have always denied this homage to a power whose legitimacy they would not admit. And yet who was most legitimate, the Emperor three times elected by the people, crowned by the chief of religion, recognised by all the constitutional powers of Europe, united to him both by ties of policy and ties of blood? The Emperor was the mediator between two hostile ages. He killed the old régime, while he maintained all that had belonged to it of good; he destroyed the revolutionary spirit, by causing the triumph, everywhere, of the benefits of the revolution. In this is explained why those who overthrew him had soon to deplore their triumph; and as for those who defended him, need I recall how much they wept his fall? Thus as soon as the people found itself free to choose, it cast its eyes upon the heir of Napoleon, and for the same reason, from Paris to Lyons, on all parts of my journey, was raised the unanimous cry of "Vive l'Empereur!" Yet this cry is far more in my eyes a souvenir which touches my heart, than a hope that touches my pride. Faithful servant of the country, I will never have but one aim—that of reconstituting in this great country, shaken by so many commotions and Utopias, a peace based on conciliation amongst men, upon the inflexibility of the principle of authority, of morality, of love for the laborious and suffering classes, and of national dignity. We are yet hardly out of those moments of crisis in which the notions of evil and good being confounded the best mind becomes perverted. Prudence and patriotism require that in such moments the nation take council before fixing its destinies; and it is still, for me, difficult to know under what name I can render the greatest services. If the modest title of President could facilitate the mission that was confided to me, and from which I have not shrunk, it is not from any personal interest that I would desire to change this title for that of Emperor. Let us, then, offer on this stone our homage to a great man. In doing so we at once do honour to the glory of France and the generous gratitude of the people—we thus record the fidelity of the Lyonesse to immortal recollections.

This speech (the official accounts say) was received with the most enthusiastic applause, and cries a thousand times repeated of "Vive l'Empereur!"

Throughout the whole progress money is scattered with a lavish hand. The *Journal de la Nièvre* states that the Prince President has given 1000*fr.* for the relief of the families of the persons at Clamecy condemned to transportation; and presented to the Bishop of Nevers 2000*fr.* for the charitable institutions founded by that prelate. The Prince gave 2000*fr.* also, while in the same department, to General Count de Raval, for the relief of poor and infirm old soldiers. At Moulins 10,000*fr.* was given away. Amongst other marks of his bounty, he ordered 300*fr.* to be given to an old soldier of the empire named Berger, aged 93, who had fought at Wagram. To other old soldiers, who had come from a distance, he himself distributed a handful of gold pieces.

Louis Napoleon entered the department of the Loire on the 21st, on his way to Grenoble. In all directions he is met by the unceasing cry of "Vive l'Empereur!"

A lamentable accident occurred in a firework manufactory, at Mar-sailles, on the 20th inst., by an explosion of some of the combustibles, which blew the house almost to pieces, and seriously injured several persons.

The publisher of the *Courrier de Nantes* has been condemned to 1000*fr.* fine, for publishing false reports of law proceedings, and using insulting expressions towards the persons who gave their evidence. The Court also ordered that the sentence should be published at the defendant's expense in all the journals of the town.

The negotiation with Belgium not having led to satisfactory results, the *Moniteur* publishes a decree, fixing the duty on coals imported by land in the zone comprised between Hillin and Longwy, at 30 centimes per 100 kilograms. The duty on rough iron castings, "fontes brutes," imported by land from Blanchemaison to Longwy, is fixed at 5*fr.* per 100 kilograms. In reference to this subject the *Constitutionnel* rejoices that instead of the duty being reduced on English coal, in compliance with the petitions from the manufacturers of Rouen, it is maintained, while it has been raised on that of Belgium. English coal pays 50 centimes, while that of Belgium will have to pay 30 centimes only.

The *Galway Packet* says that Mr. Morgan W. Crofton, who held the Professorship of Natural Philosophy in Queen's College, Galway, and who became a convert to the Catholic Church about a year ago, has resigned his professorship, and joined the Society of the Jesuits. He is at present serving in the noviciate of that society in France.

The advices from India and China this week announce the loss of the *Osceola*, of Liverpool, bound from San Francisco to Hong-Kong, on the Babuyan Island, on the 6th of July. The Captain and crew succeeded in reaching land. The chief mate and five men were despatched in the long boat for assistance, and were picked up by the H. C. steamer *Semiramis*, which steamer had gone to the relief of the captain and remainder of the crew. The loss of the *Lady Sale* in the Torres Straits on the 7th of June is also reported.

The *Official Gazette of Savoy*, of the 19th, states that a letter has been received at Geneva from a friend of Garibaldi, who relates that the latter, having made several voyages between Callao (Peru) and Canton, has realised a sufficient sum from the sale of guano to purchase the vessel under his command; that he has hoisted the Sardinian flag, and intends visiting the Mediterranean.

The deliveries of tea in London last week were to nearly the same extent as in the previous week, being 707,372 lb.

In Demerara a machine for making paper from the plantain fibre had been introduced, and was found to answer extremely well. This and some other tropical plants yield valuable fibres, capable of being made into ropes, far more durable and stronger even than those made of hemp.

On Tuesday morning a fire broke out in a cottage in the village of North Newington, occupied by a farm labourer named Grant, which, unhappily, occasioned the loss of two lives, namely, Richard and Eros Grant, of the respective ages of three years and twelve months, who were suffocated in bed.

INUNDATIONS IN FRANCE.

In our Journal of the 21st ult., we recorded the rising of the Rhone, and its tributary, the Isère, from the late heavy rains in the south of France. Letters from Lyons of the 22nd also announced the apprehension of disastrous consequences from these overflows of the rivers; and, unfortunately, these forebodings were realised on the 25th. On that day, the village of Bouchage (Isère) experienced one of the most calamitous inundations ever yet recorded. The waters of the Rhone then rose to such a height as to engulf the several dwellings, even to the roofs, to which the terrified villagers fled for safety; and, in this position, rich and poor presented the most affecting pictures of groups of victims to hunger and despair. On the 26th, the whole village, comprising 200 houses, was thus inundated; and the swollen river resembled a sea, with the isolated house-tops, to which clung the poor sufferers—a scene of misery which our Artist has attempted to depict in the accompanying Sketch.

The Rhone, the largest river in France, is noted for these calamitous overflows, when the natural rapidity of its current spreads devastation in every direction; its white muddy waters contrasting with the black flood of the Isère, its chief tributary.

An inundation of the Rhine has caused great damage at various places on its banks, from Strasburg in the direction of Switzerland. The river, however, at the latest accounts, had begun to fall. Disasters had also been occasioned at Geneva and in many parts of Switzerland. In connexion with these inundations, an accident has occurred in Switzerland to the Duchess of Orleans. While travelling in her carriage with her two sons, the vehicle was upset in a ditch full of water, owing to the imprudence of the coachman. The Duchess had her collar-bone fractured, but her children escaped without injury. No serious results are expected to arise out of this unfortunate occurrence.

A telegraphic despatch, received by the French Government, announces that the bridge of Huningen, on the Rhine, has been carried away by the rising of that river. Other despatches state the river to have overflowed its banks at Schenau, Rhianau, and Plobsheim, above Strasburg. The country is completely under water to the extent of about twenty-five miles; six villages are inundated, and a seventh is surrounded by a vast lake. The dyke at Robersau, at Strasburg, has given way. The *Bâle Gazette*, which did not appear on the 18th, issued the following circular to its subscribers:—"We find it impossible to publish our journal to-day. The waters of the Rhine have reached a height which they have not attained since 1817. Our printing-offices are under water."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR SANDFORD GRAHAM, BART., F.S.A., OF KIRKSTALL, COUNTY CORK.



SIR SANDFORD died on the 18th inst., at his town residence in Portland-place. He was born 10th March, 1788, the son and heir of the late Sir James Graham, M.P., the first Baronet of Kirkstall, by Anne, his wife, sister and heir of Major Moore of that place. He married, 22d April, 1819, Caroline, third daughter of the late John Langston, Esq., of Sarsden House, Oxon; and by her, who died 25th June, 1850, leaves, with other issue, a son, now Sir Sandford Graham, third Baronet, whose wife, first Lady Ellenora Caroline Paget, eldest daughter of the Earl of Uxbridge, died in 1848.

The Grahams of Edmond Castle, Cumberland, the stock of which the Kirkstall branch is an offshoot, spring from the famous border family of Graham, of Netherby and Esk.

LIEUT.-GENERAL WILLIAM FREDERICK BENTINCK LOFTUS.

THIS gallant officer, Colonel of the 50th Regiment, died at Chacombe Priory, Northamptonshire, on the 18th inst., aged 68. He was son and heir of the late General William Loftus, Lieutenant of the Tower of London, successively M.P. for Bannow, Great Yarmouth, and Tamworth; who became, at the decease of Edward Loftus, Esq., of Anneville, in 1824, the male representative of the Loftus family, of Swineshead, county of York, and of the kingdom of Ireland. The General's immediate ancestor, Dr. Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, died in the high office of Lord Chancellor of Ireland. From his Grace's eldest daughter, it may be mentioned, *en passant*, the Duke of Wellington lineally descended.

Lieutenant-General Loftus, whose death we record, acted as one of the Esquires to the Marquis of Ely, at the installation of the Knights of St. Patrick, in 1819. He entered the army as an Ensign, in 1799, and rose through much hard service during the Peninsular War. He had the Peninsular Medal. He had been at the memorable affairs of Busaco, Torres Vedras, Badajoz, and Salamanca.

General Loftus married, 9th October, 1819, Margaret Harriet, daughter of Archdeacon Langrishe, second son of the Right Hon. Sir Hercules Langrishe, Bart., and leaves two sons and two daughters.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL KEIGHTLEY.

THE death of this distinguished officer occurred at his residence, Pickhill-hall, near Wrexham, in Denbighshire, on the 6th inst., in his 75th year. His term of service included many eventful periods. In 1795, he was appointed an Ensign in the 57th Regiment, and, accompanying the army of Sir Ralph Abercromby to the West Indies, was at the taking of St. Lucia and Grenada, where he was severely wounded. In 1809, he served in the Walcheren Expedition; and was subsequently Brigade-Major to Lord Gage, as well as other general officers. From all of them, as well as from H.R.H. the Duke of York, he received high commendation. At Waterloo, he was Major of the 14th, and obtained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on that memorable field, being appointed immediately after to the 23d. Colonel Keightley commanded the 11th Regiment for eleven years in Portugal and the Mediterranean, where he was made resident Governor of St. Maura by Sir Frederick Adam; and of Zante by Sir Alexander Woodford. In June, 1836, he retired from the army, when in command of the 35th.



COUNT POMPEO LITTA.

THE votaries of Italian literature have to deplore the death, at an advanced age, on the 17th ult., of the celebrated author of the "Famiglie Italiane Celebri," Count Pompeo Litte. He derived from the illustrious house of Visconti of Milan thus. A branch of that family, the Conti di Brebbia, became extinct in the male line on the death, in 1760, of Giulio Visconti, whose daughters and co-heirs married into the ancient Tuscan family of Litte—the elder daughter wedding the Marchese Antonio Litte, and the younger, Elisabetha, wedding the Marchese Pompeo Litte.

The Chamberlain of Napoleon's Italian kingdom, Antonio Duc di Litte, sprung from the former alliance, and is remembered for his bold answer to the Emperor on one occasion. He had ventured to pension his brother, the patriotic and amiable Cardinal Laurent di Litte, an opponent of the new Imperial monarchy. Napoleon angrily exclaimed against the act. Litte replied, "I was the brother of the Cardinal before I became your Majesty's Chamberlain."

The Count Pompeo Litte, the subject of this notice, was issue of the marriage of Giulio Visconti's second daughter. In his early days he saw some considerable service in the Italian campaigns of Napoleon; but his name will go to posterity with more peaceful associations. It will join company with the illustrious names of Camden and Dugdale, owing to his elaborate and authentic genealogical accounts of the most celebrated and historical Italian families both extant and no longer existing. This magnificent work was published in parts, to the extent of about five large folios. It was copiously illustrated and verified by spirited sketches of the principal tombs and monumental effigies in Italy, belonging to such families as Sforza, Castiglioni, Visconti, Medici, Guaciarini, and Piccolomini. It contained, also, medals and highly-finished outline engravings, carefully coloured by the hand, from portraits in the principal galleries. The author thus rendered an

inestimable boon to art, even for purposes of identification, against the process of spoliation and removal going on in Italian galleries—the result of the gradual decay and increasing poverty of a nobility that refuses to recruit itself from the resources of commercial enterprise and alliance.

PROFESSOR MACGILLIVRAY.

WILLIAM MACGILLIVRAY, A.M., LL.D., Professor of Natural History in Marischal College, Aberdeen, one of the greatest ornithologists of his own or any other time, died at his house, Aberdeen, on the 4th instant, after an illness of some duration. Dr. Macgillivray was the author of many works in the department of natural science relating to birds, and also of biographies of men who had successfully cultivated it. He was member of the Natural History Societies of Edinburgh and Philadelphia, and Conservator of the Museum of the College of Surgeons, Edinburgh. He was an ardent and enthusiastic student of nature, as well as of books. The work upon which will chiefly rest his future fame is his "History of British Birds, Indigenous and Migratory;" the first volume of which appeared in 1818, and at once arrested public attention. All acknowledged the book to be a valuable addition to ornithology. The knowledge of birds had hitherto been little certain and definite; naturalists, struck with the outward form of birds, appeared to have proceeded in the inspection of them no further than the plumage, beaks, legs, or claws. Thus Linnaeus grounded his system on the shape of the feet and bill; Vieillot, his upon the legs. Mr. Macgillivray was the first who applied internal investigation to the study of birds in its fullest extent.

The publication of the fifth and last volume of his admirable work, is contemporaneous with its author's demise. It is now thirteen years ago since the first three volumes and the greater part of the sequel were given to the world. The author himself had almost abandoned the idea of completing his task, but it was urged upon him; and the work which had been commenced in health was finished in sickness. The preface to the fourth volume is dated from Torquay—a change of residence which tells its own tale. Dr. Macgillivray himself explains the circumstance by this simple and appropriate allusion:—"As the wounded bird seeks some quiet retreat, where, freed from the persecution of the pitiless fowler, it may pass the time of its anguish in forgetfulness of the outer world, so have I, assailed by disease, betaken myself to a sheltered nook, where, unannoyed by the piercing blasts of the north, I had been led to hope that my life might be protracted beyond the most dangerous season of the year." However melancholy his death, it is a matter of satisfactory reflection, that this distinguished naturalist, eminent alike for the extent of his acquirements and the depth of his piety, was permitted to finish his valuable labours before the hand of death fell upon him.

MISS LAURA ADDISON.

THIS esteemed and favourite actress had talents of no common order. In depicting the gentler heroines of Shakespeare, such as *Juliet*, *Imogen*, and *Desdemona*, her graceful bearing and exquisite pathos brought her into comparison with what Miss O'Neil had been. The *Pauline* of Bulwer's famous "Lady of Lyons" was perhaps never more effectively impersonated than by this actress. Miss Laura Addison first appeared on the London boards at Sadler's Wells in 1847, and remained for some years a popular member of the excellent histrionic company there; and it is to be regretted, as in the case of her able successor, Miss Glyn, that she ever left that theatre. She subsequently performed with success at the Haymarket and at Drury-Lane. She then went to America, where her end was most melancholy. She died there suddenly on the 2d inst., on board the steam-boat *Oregon*, on her passage from Albany to New York. She had been to Niagara Falls for the benefit of her health. An unpleasant investigation took place in consequence of the too speedy interment of her remains, but this has since been explained, and it would appear that she had experienced every proper care and attention prior to her lamented demise.

THE WATER OF PARIS, &c.—M. Chatin has presented to the Academy of Medicine a paper giving an account of his experiments on the water of Paris, of London, and of Turin. Of the water with which Paris is supplied, he prefers that of the Seine as being lighter and more iodurated than those of the Marne, the Ouse, &c., but at the same time he expresses his surprise that means are not adopted to take this water from a more distant point, such as Charenton, and bring it to the locality of the Jardin des Plantes for distribution from thence to the whole of Paris, instead of taking it from a part where it has received a contamination from the filth that has drained into it. As regards the water of London, M. Chatin speaks favourably of that of the New River as being very similar to that of the Seine, but objects decidedly to the water of the Thames, which, he says, resembles that of the Canal de l'Ouse, which contains four times less iodure than the water of the Seine. The water of Turin, even including the famous spring of the Vaentina Palace, is, says M. Chatin, very inferior to the Seine water; it is no better than that which is found in the springs of Belleville and Suresne, and which is largely impregnated with gypsum.

INDIGESTION.—NOVEL REMEDY.—Among the papers read at the last sitting of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, was one by M. Corvisart, the great nephew of the celebrated man of that name, on the improvement of the digestion of persons of weak stomachs by the use of the gastric juice taken from animals. A great deal has been said and written on this subject; but as yet we have very few, if any, proofs of the efficacy of the means as a general plan of treatment, although there may have been cases in which the gastric juice taken from the bodies of slaughtered domestic animals may have been used by man with temporary advantage. Nor does M. Corvisart furnish any practical proofs of the correctness of his theory. He contents himself with discussion; but appears to have no doubt in his own mind that indigestion in the human stomach arises entirely from the want of a sufficient quantity of gastric juice, and that if the deficiency were supplied from the sources of which he speaks, the digestion would be perfect. As this gastric juice, in its natural state, is of a taste and appearance which would be repulsive to most patients, M. Corvisart has proposed that it should be reduced to the state of powder, paste, &c., and mixed with the aliments.

IMMIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA.—A series of statistics lately published in California show that 51,000 people have arrived at San Francisco since the 1st of January last. It is far to estimate the arrivals by sea during the remainder of 1852 at 35,000, making 86,000 increase of population from that source for the current year. From present indications, the overland immigration cannot be less than 40,000, which will swell the number of people who will visit California during the season to 126,000. Allowing for the number who will leave the state, it will still be within bounds to estimate the increase of population for the present year at about 100,000. At this rate California will soon be one of the most populous states in the Union; and its people are speculating on the probability that, after the census of 1860, they will very likely have sufficient political influence to turn the scale in a Presidential election in favour of which party they choose. From a recent estimate, believed to be correct, it appears that there are 4330 houses in San Francisco, which are presumed to contain seven persons each—making the population of this city about 30,000. Five years ago the little town of San Francisco contained a few houses built of sun-dried brick, and had a population of less than 400. Four years ago the population was still less than 1000. The bare mention of these facts is the most appropriate commentary on the unparalleled progress of the city—a city whose commerce is felt throughout the world—whose exports are more than 75,000,000 dollars per annum. According to a provision in the constitution, a new census will be taken of California this year. Agents have been appointed for each county in the state, who are now performing their labours. The census will be completed before the bulk of the overland immigration reaches the country, and must in at least 50,000 short of giving the actual number of inhabitants. The population of California will probably reach 350,000 before the 1st of January next. The number of French people in California is estimated at 22,000. In San Francisco they are numerous enough to sustain a tri-weekly newspaper of fair proportions in the French language.

FEMALE CONSPIRATORS IN HAVANNAH.—Among the prisoners brought from Puerto Principe is a Senorita Guovra. She is but eighteen, and described as very beautiful. She is sister to a young man who was shot last year for being concerned in the attempted insurrection in that part of the island, which ended so fatally to those who were engaged in it. Miss Guovra's crime, it is stated, is that she embroidered the lone star-flag of Cuban independence, and was in correspondence with some of her expatriated relatives in New York. Nine women in all have been arrested concerning in this alleged conspiracy.

SUDDEN DEATH.—EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—Thomas Bruce, aged twenty-two, son of the former parish clerk of Islington, having died suddenly on Sunday last, while undergoing a sentence of six months imprisonment in the Clerkenwell House of Correction, for stealing wearing apparel, a post-mortem examination was made of his body, when it was discovered that one of his kidneys had a together disappeared and the other was twice its natural size. In the brain was a ruptured abscess, which emitted an intolerable smell. It was stated at the inquest that deceased's father, grandfather, and great grandfather died lunatics, and that one of them committed suicide. Deceased also betrayed symptoms of insanity. Verdict, "Natural Death."

THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE SHEFFIELD RAILWAY.—The coroner's jury—empanelled to investigate the cause of the fatal accident to a Great Northern passenger-train on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, four miles east of Sheffield, about a fortnight ago, when the 9.10 p.m. train from Sheffield to Retford ran off the line at a high embankment—were discharged without having ascertained how it came to pass that the train was so thrown off. The mat'er has been taken up by the Government, however, and is now undergoing investigation.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A gentleman at Moate, in county Westmeath, Ireland, has exhibited a sample of wheat grown upon his farm, a single grain of which produced 72 full grown stems, containing 2862 grains. In addition to the above there were 13 stems which had not come to maturity.

A hundred framework-knitters, employed by a firm in Nottingham, are at present out on strike.

The Earl of Wilton has sent his schooner yacht the *Xarifa* from Cowes to Southampton, having disposed of her to a firm connected with Australia, to which she is about to sail. The noble commodore will have a new clipper built by next season.

An aged man, named Overthrow, an inmate of St. Mary Magdalen Hospital, at Wotton, near Gloucester, celebrated his 102d birthday on the 15th inst., surrounded by some of his children. On completing his 100th year, the jolly old gentleman offered to wager that he would walk a couple of miles within the hour, but his friends declined to accept the challenge.

During the months of June and July piracy was prevalent in the neighbourhood of Hong Kong and other places off the Chinese coast; and it is supposed to be owing to the number of intended Chinese emigrants to California being thrown adrift, arising from the late acts of legislation passed there.

A most disastrous conflagration occurred on some extensive farming property, in the occupation of Mr. James Wickham, at Sutton Sooney, near Winchester, a few days ago. Numerous barns, stacks, outbuildings, and a vast quantity of corn and wool were sacrificed. There is some reason to believe that the fire was caused by a boy who was playing with lucifer-matches.

On the 15th inst., David Northrup, aged only ten years, in the employment of Mrs. Watson, at Harston, Cambridgeshire, was tending the swine in a field, and was so severely bitten in the abdomen by one of the boars that his bowels protruded. He expired soon afterwards.

On Monday morning the largest known mail to India via Southampton, Greece, the Ionian Islands, &c., from the General Post office, was despatched from the Waterloo terminus of the South-Western Railway. It consisted of 173 boxes of letters, four portmanteaus, and sixteen bags of newspapers.

The *Galway Mercury* says:—"No season ever witnessed such an influx of tourists to our western highlands as the present. The hotels are also crowded throughout Connemara, and even many private houses are filled with the admirers of 'nature in her wildest dress.'"

A line of screw steamers is about to commence running between Southampton and Bordeaux.

A tanner, recently deceased, at Manchester, is said to have left a fortune of £250,000, which he had accumulated in that trade.

The official journal of Copenhagen publishes a Royal decree, by which an English company is authorized to form a railway from Rendsburg, in Holstein, to Hlum, in Schleswig, and from Hlum to Lornne. The works are to be completed in two years. The concession is made for 100 years, but is to be confirmed in every new reign.

On Monday night a large amount of property was destroyed on the premises of Messrs. J. and F. Gould, lace-dealers, 85, Watling-street, near St. Paul's Churchyard, in consequence of a fire which broke out there about nine o'clock.

Notice was issued on Tuesday at the National Gallery, Trafalgar-square, that it was closed for the annual vacation until the 25th of October, when it will be re-opened to the public. The Vernon Collection at Marlborough House, Pall-mall, is closed for the same time.

On Tuesday a new line of pipe was being laid down along the Strand to connect the General Post-office with the Admiralty, Houses of Parliament, and the Telegraph station at Charing-cross.

Last week the infant son of Mr. Claverly, architect, Grove-street, was accidentally smothered by having been put to sleep upon a down pillow, the child having turned round upon it's face.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledges the receipt of half of a Bank-note for £500, in further payment of a debt long due to the nation.

A Malmö (Sweden) journal states that Madame Lind-Goldschmidt (Jenny Lind) has deposited a sum of 400,000 rix thalers in the hands of Provost Thomander and Dr. Wieselgren, of the cathedral, for the foundation of girls' schools in her native country.

An association has been formed at Metz for causing Sundays and holidays to be duly respected in France. The members engage themselves to refrain from business on those days, and to make their workmen and servants do the same.

Such is the *furore* for emigration from the Highlands to Australia, that a clergyman near Fort William signed, within ten days, upwards of 1000 certificates for parties desirous of leaving the district.

It is rumoured that the new work of fiction, entitled "Fanny Denison," is the first literary production of Miss Crawford, the daughter of Mr. Sharman Crawford, so well known in the political world.

Ship-building is now going on with the greatest activity at the different yards of La Rochelle (France). A ship of 350 tons, named the *Franklin*, was launched a few days since from that of M. Tarpain, jun.

The *Jean Bart* and the *Austerlitz*, French ships of the line, which have just been launched at Lorient and Cherbourg, will immediately take on board screws and steam-engines of 500-horse power, which have been constructed for them at Indret.

The Dutch Chambers closed their session on Saturday last, but assembled again on Wednesday for a new session. Before separating on Saturday they voted a credit for the sum claimed by Russia in the affair of the Russo-Dutch Loan, but the First Chamber voted the credit with a reservation almost amounting to a protest.

A laboratory for the production of explosive cotton has been opened by the Austrian Government in a suburb of Vienna. Experiments have been made with a view to improving and simplifying the process, and the best results are anticipated.

The grand parade, which takes place every year at Naples in honour of the Virgin of Piedigrotta, was held on the 8th inst., with great pomp. The King reviewed 58 battalions, 40 squadrons, and 9 batteries of artillery on this occasion.

A letter from Cordova states that a large quantity of pearl oyster-shells, some of them containing as many as twelve large pearls, had been recently discovered on the right bank of the Guadalquivir, and that a company had been formed in that city in order to examine the river throughout its whole extent.

The *Prussian Monitor* publishes an order condemning a clerk in the Post-office to a fine for endeavouring to discover the contents of a letter by looking into the envelope. The order states that the first and most important of the duties of the Post office is to scrupulously respect the secrecy of letters.

Mr. Hampton's balloon, called *Erin-go-bragh*, which was to have ascended on Monday from the Pavilion Gardens, over against Woolwich, broke from its retaining cordage, ascended without a pilot, and when at a great height burst with a loud report.

On Wednesday morning a portion of the Victoria Tunnel, which runs under Byron-street, Liverpool, gave way, and fell in to the extent of about three feet. No accident occurred.

The Commissioners of Inland Revenue acknowledge the receipt of £23 Gs. 8d., conscience money, from "A. B.," for arrears of income-tax.

On Tuesday thirty female paupers from the Limerick Union, and thirty from the Nenagh Union, left the Shannon by the *Europa*, screw-steamer, for Plymouth, en route to Australia.

Two or three smart intelligent sub-constables of the constabulary force in Belfast, have sent forth their resignation, preparatory to their emigrating to Australia, to try their hands at the "diggings."

Mr. Holloway, whilst attending a meeting on Monday evening at O'ham, which was called for the purpose of promoting the return of Mr. W. J. Fox, as representative for the borough, suddenly expired from a fit of apoplexy. The fatal occurrence took place a few minutes after he had delivered a speech to the audience.

A great blast of gunpowder took place in the Granite Quarry, at Furness, near Inverary, last week. The shaft was 60 feet in depth, and as four tons of gunpowder was used, the explosion was the most tremendous that had ever taken place in Scotland.

The Chief Secretary for Ireland has communicated to the committee for the Great Industrial Exhibition to be held in Dublin next year, his intention to submit to Parliament, early in the ensuing session, a bill to extend the provisions of the Designs Act of 1850, and to give protection from piracy to persons exhibiting new inventions.

On Wednesday evening as Mr. Stevens, of 18, Bayham-street, Camden town, was rowing in his boat upon the Serpentine, it was capsized in passing under the bridge, and before assistance could reach him the unfortunate gentleman was drowned.

As Mr. Christopher Rainforth, of Rainton, was leaving Ripon market a few days ago a female directed to him a small parcel, directed for himself. On reaching home he opened it, and found it to contain half-a-sovereign and the following note:—"This is for a rill which I took from your garden hedge seven and twenty years since.—Conscience."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

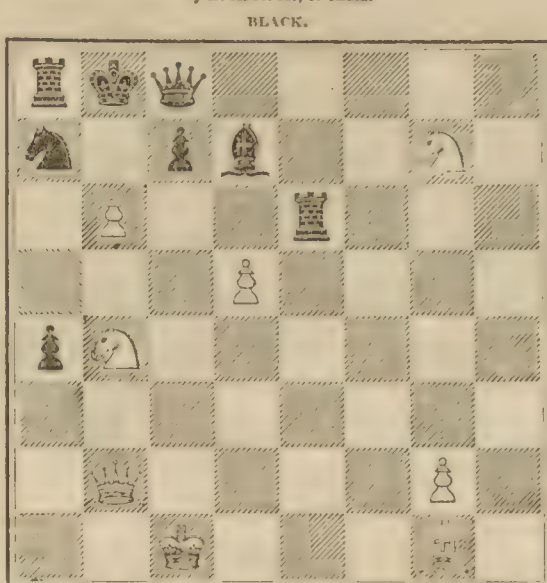
G. V. S. of London.—Your "novelty" is no other than the mate called "Philidor's Legacy," the most known and best-known position extant.
 AKGUS.—It is not altogether want of industry or skill on the part of our Chess readers, but the unusual difficulty of our problems of late, which occasions the diminution of the list of the "correct" solutions.
 SOPHIA Learnington.—It shall receive immediate attention.
 ERASMUS.—We purposely withhold the solution of our last problem until next week.
 DAVUS.—The position referred to is perfectly correct, and usually considered one of the easiest three-move problems. Try it once more.
 KALLI.—The "has-Player's Handicap" published by Bohu.
 NORTHUMBRIAN.—We have not yet been informed on what day the meeting of the Yorkshire Chess Association takes place.
 SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 450, by W. R. W., A. Z., F. T., W. M. P., S. S., Physio, Merry-Andrew, Cupidon, are correct.
 SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 451, by Jack of Shrewsbury, Judy, Ernest, Philo-Chess, are correct.
 SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by Vice, Deroven, Ernest, are correct. All others wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 450.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q 4th (ch)	K takes R or *	3. B to K 5th	B moves
2. K to K 31 (ch)	K to Q 4th	4. P to Q 4th—Mate.	

PROBLEM No. 452

By E. A. M. M., of India.



WHITE.
 White to play, and mate in eight moves.

CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

Instructive Game played between Mr. STANTON and the Rev. T. GORDON ("Gamma"); Mr. S. giving the odds of the Pawn and two moves.

(Remove Black's King's Bishop's Pawn off the board.)

WHITE ("Gamma.")	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE ("Gamma.")	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 31	21. B takes Kt	Q takes B
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 2d	22. R to Q Kt sq	Q to Q 4th
3. B to Q 3d	Q to K 2d	23. Kt takes B	Q R takes Kt
4. P to Q 4th	P to K 3d	24. Q R takes Kt P	R to K 2d
5. Kt to Q 3d	P to Q 3d	25. K to Q Kt 3d	B to Q 4th (e)
6. P to K 3d	P to K 2d	26. B to Q Kt sq	B to K 4th
7. Kt to K 3d	K to K 2d	27. P to K 3d	R to Q 5th (p)
8. Castles	Kt to K R 3d	28. K to R sq	Q R takes Q P
9. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th	29. Q to K 2d	R to Q 7th
10. P takes P	Q E P takes P	30. Q to K 3d	K R to Q 2d
11. Kt to Q Kt 5th	Kt to K B 2d	31. P to K Kt 4th	R to Q 5th
12. P to Q Kt 3d (a)	Kt to Q 3d	32. P to K Kt 5th	K R to Q 6th
13. B to Q 3d	Q to Q sq	33. Q R to Q Kt 7th	K to B sq
14. Kt to K Kt 5th	K B to his sq	(ch)	
15. Kt takes Kt (b)	K takes Kt	34. Q to K Kt 4th	Q to Q R 31
16. Kt to Q 6th (cn)	K to Kt 2d	35. Q R to Q Kt 8th	K to B 2d (h)
17. B to Q 2d	B to K 2d	(ch)	
18. Q to Q 3d	R to K R sq	36. R to K sq	R to K B 7th
19. R to Q B sq	Q to Q R 4th (c)	37. P to K B 5th (i)	R to K B 8th (ch)
20. P to Q Kt 4th (d)	Kt takes Q Kt P	38. K to Kt 2d	R takes R

And Black wins

(a) Well played. White, by this move, prevents his adversary from Castling, and gets a fine attack.
 (b) Gamma afterward remarked he should rather have taken the Bishop here, pursuing the attack thus:—

WHITE	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
15. R takes B	R takes R	17. Kt to Q 4th (ch)	K to Kt 2d
16. Kt takes Kt	K takes Kt	18. Q to K Kt 4th	

(c) A difficult move to play successfully.
 (d) The only way to avoid positive loss.
 (e) By this unexpected sortie Black brings his Bishop into effective action, and ensures the ultimate gain of a valuable Pawn.
 (f) If he had taken the Bishop, the game would probably have been pursued thus:—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
26. P takes B	Q takes P	29. Q takes Q	R takes Q
27. R to K 3d	R takes K P	30. K takes B	R takes B (ch)
28. Q to K 2d	Q takes Kt (ch)	31. K moves	R takes Q R P

And Black would win.
 * 27. K to R sq
 Q takes B
 R takes Q
 29. P to Q R 3d
 R takes K B P, &c.

(g) This secures the gain of the Queen's Pawn.
 (h) In playing this game over the following interesting variation occurred:—
 35. K to K 2d
 36. R to Q sq
 R takes R
 The proper move here is R to K B 7th, which leaves White sans redress.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
37. Q takes R	Q to Q B sq	40. R takes Kt P	R to K 7th (ch)
38. K to Kt 2d	R to K 6th	41. K to B 31	Q to Q B 6th (ch)
39. R to Kt 7th (ch)	K to Q sq	42. B to Q 31	

If he takes this Rook, he is obviously mated in two moves.
 43. K to Kt 4th
 44. Kt to Kt 4th
 45. Q takes Q
 46. K to Kt 7th
 47. K takes P
 48. P to K 4th

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
43. K to Kt 4th	R to K 6th (ch)	49. K to R 3d	R takes Q R P
44. Kt to Kt 4th	Q to K 6th	50. P to K Kt 5th	K to Q R 6th (ch)
45. Q takes Q	R takes Q	51. K to Kt 4th	B to K 7th
46. K to Kt 7th	R to Q 7th	52. P to K 6th	B to K Kt 6th (ch)
47. K takes P	K to Q 2d	53. K to B 5th	R to K R 6th (ch)
48. P to K 4th	K to Kt 7th (h)	And draws by perpetual check.	

(i) If he had played Q to K R 4th, Black would have mated him in three moves.

Smart skirmish between Mr. STANTON and an Amateur.

(Sicilian opening.)

BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Amateur.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Amateur.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q 4th	14. Castles	Kt to K 4th
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P	15. P to Q 3d	Kt takes B
3. Kt to K B 3d	P to K 31	16. P takes Kt	B takes Kt
4. Kt takes P	P to Q R 3d	17. Kt takes B	Q to Q Kt 4th
5. P to K Kt 31	K B to Q 4th	18. P to Q Kt 4th	P to Q 4th
6. K Kt to Q Kt 3d	K B to Q R 2d	19. K R to K sq	P takes P
7. B to K Kt 2d	Kt to K 2d	20. P takes P	R to Q R 2d
8. B to K B 4th	Q Kt to Q B 3d	21. P to Q R 3d	Kt to Q Kt sq
9. B to Q 6th	Castles	22. Q to K 4th	Kt to Q K 3d
10. Kt to Q B 3d	P to Q Kt 4th	23. Kt takes K P	Q takes Q
11. P to K 5th	B to Q Kt 2d	24. K takes Q	K takes R (ch)
12. Q Kt to K 4th	K R to K sq	25. K takes K	
13. Q Kt to Q B 5th	B to Q B sq	And White resigns.	

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 766.—By W. BIGLAND, Esq., Learnington Chess Club.

White: K at Q B 3d, Q at K 6th, B at K B 7th and Q Kt 8th, Kt at Q Kt 4th, P at Q 4th.
 Black: K at Q B sq, R at Q sq, B at K sq, Kt at Q 21, Ps at Q B 3d and Q Kt 3d.
 White, playing first, to mate in three moves.

No. 767.—By Mr. W. H. MATO, of Yeovil.

White: K at K B 6th, Q at K R 7th, R at K 7th, Kt at K 3d; Ps at K 2d, Q 2d, and Q 3d.
 Black: K at Q 5th, Q at K Kt 6th, R at Q B 8th, B at K B 5th, Kt at Q B 4th, P at K 3d.
 White to play, and mate in six moves.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Trinity Board has issued printed circulars to their sub-commissioners at the outposts, by which it is believed the revision of the tariffs of pilotage will be general at all ports subject to the control of that corporation.

The officers of the 7th Fusiliers, recently quartered in Portsmouth garrison, have presented to their late Paymaster, F. Gilley, Esq., a splendid sword, on his appointment to be aide-de-camp to Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, accompanied by an elaborately chased tea and coffee service and salver to Mrs. Gilley. The 95th Regiment, a short time since, presented this gentleman with a massive tankard in gold, being the second honourable testimonial in the short space of twelve months of the esteem and regard in which Mr. Gilley is held by his brother officers.

The body of the late Second-Lieutenant Walter Scott Reeves, drowned in the Solent on crossing from Portsmouth to the Isle of Wight last Thursday week, was picked up off Cowes on Friday evening, where an inquest has since been held upon it, and a verdict of found drowned returned. The body was forwarded to Portsmouth in a shell sent from the Marine Barracks on Saturday, and was interred with military honours.

THE KAFFIR WAR.—A great number of soldiers, wounded in the recent operations against the Kaffir tribes, are at the invalid *dépôt*, Chatham, some of the cases exhibiting great peculiarity of character. One young man received a wound at the fore part of the foot, the ball passing through to the back of the ankle, without injuring, in any material degree, the vessels or arteries, and causing only slight lameness.

LAUNCH OF A FRENCH SCREW LINE-OF-BATTLE SHIP.—At half-past eight o'clock in the morning of the 15th, the ship of the line *Austerlitz*, of 100 guns, was launched at Cherbourg, in the presence of the Minister of Marine and an immense number of spectators.

A STERN EXAMPLE.—A young seaman, scarcely nineteen years of age, belonging to the French frigate *La Forte*, who was sentenced to death by court-martial for striking his captain with a sabre, was executed at Brest, on the 6th inst.

DRAITH OF A VETERAN.—An old soldier, named James O'Neil, died at Salford, Manchester, on the 16th inst., who was born on the 2d of March, 1745. He entered the army in 1774, at the age of twenty-nine, served thirty-eight years, and was discharged in 1812. He had been forty years a pensioner, and had consequently attained, at his death, the great age of 107.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL.—The council have accepted a tender for the erection of a chapel capable of accommodating 400 pupils (the number for which the building was originally designed), and the requisite number of officers and servants of the establishment. The chapel will be erected on the south-west side of the infirmary, and will be approached by a covered way from the main building, forming an ornamental and appropriate feature as seen from the playing field. The building is to cost £4000.

"THE BETTING," Captain Kellock, Admiralty agent, Lieutenant E. Lerman, left Southampton on Monday for Alexandria, with the *East India* mail. She took out the latest quantity of specie ever conveyed by an Alexandrian steamer. The specie was contained in 1321 boxes and packages, and was conveyed from London to Southampton on Saturday by special train consisting of seven carriages. Amongst her passengers, who numbered nearly 180, was Captain Buchanan, of the United States navy, and who is going out to take command of the United States fleet in the Eastern Seas.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.—Second Lieutenant Charles Duane Williams has been tried by Court-Martial at Portsmouth, and found guilty of insubordination and disorderly conduct, of breach of proper discipline, and of conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman. He is sentenced to be cashiered.

MILITIA OFFICERS' UNIFORM.—The following orders have been issued from the War-Office:—"1. The uniform of the officers of the militia is to be that of the existing pattern, in strict conformity with the Queen's regulations for the army, silver lace being substituted for gold lace. 2. Militia officers will appear at levees and drawing-rooms regimentally equipped, and clothed in full dress; and in the uniform of their respective corps, upon all occasions when the commanding officer may deem it necessary, and when attending, as spectators, the review or inspection of troops by the Commander-in-Chief or by a general officer. 3. During the training and exercise, the officers of militia will only be required, unless otherwise specially ordered by the commanding officers, to appear in the following undress uniform:—Coat—Plain blue frock—to be worn buttoned up with silk buttons, precisely as worn by officers of the regiments of the line. The other particulars as in the line."

CITY OF LONDON MILITIA.—On Wednesday, the aldermen, deputies, and common councillors of the City assembled within their respective wards, for the purpose of providing the required number of men for the City of London Royal Regiment of Militia, in compliance with the orders issued by the Court of Lieutenancy, and also to make a return of those volunteers who have been approved of and attested. The recruiting for this service proceeds very slowly; and it is a singular fact that up to the present time not one freeman has enlisted, and comparatively few persons who reside in the City have joined the corps. It is doubtful when the number (600) will be made up.

HAMPSHIRE.—The county police, it is stated, have received strict orders to destroy and suppress all placards and bills published by the Peace Society and other parties, of a tendency to prevent men from volunteering for the two regiments of militia to be raised in that county.

THE MILITIA IN WALES.—General meetings of the Lieutenants of the various Welsh counties have been held, and the customary steps taken, for the enrolment of the various quotas of men for each county. In Carmarthenshire no great difficulty is expected in procuring a sufficient number of men as volunteers. In Flintshire, however, great distinction has been manifested against volunteering; a fact that may be traced to the harvest operations having given full work to the labourers. No fewer than 670 men are required for the county of Glamorgan, for the raising of which number the ballot will be necessary, as the iron trade and its adjunct, the coal trade, are in full activity, and labourers are not over-abundant.

THE NEW POLICE FOR AUSTRALIA.—On Saturday last orders were received by the superintendents of the various divisions of the metropolitan police, from the commissioners, to inform the men that six would be selected from those in each division who wished to become candidates for the service in Australia. There are seventeen divisions, and the number thus formed will consist of picked men, not above five years in the police, and presumed to be well acquainted with their duties. Each man will undertake to remain five years, or incur the penalty of £50; pay, 7s. 6d. per day; passage and all expenses paid.

FRENCH FISHERMEN.—Great complaints prevail this season amongst the English fishermen who have been engaged fishing in the Northumbrian coast, against the French fishermen; the latter being now prevented, by the presence of their war-steamer, from purchasing fish of our native fishermen, have in many instances plundered the nets of the English of their fish, and made off with the booty. One poor, industrious man, belonging to B. Adnell, in Northumberland, lost in this way nets and tackling, with fish, to the value of upwards of £20.

CENSUS OF FOREIGNERS IN THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.—The Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey has issued circulars to the island constables to furnish a census of all foreigners and refugees in the island. This census must contain the names, residences, professions, and social status of such persons, whether they are married or single; whether they hold passports, and if so, the date of them, and whether they are from their own countries; whether the foreigners are in the employ of any family, and whether such families are British subject; and also whether the foreigners or refugees are in lodgings or occupy houses. These circulars have caused a great sensation and disapprobation, both in Jersey and Guernsey. The Vice-Consul for France in the islands, who have always been appointed to succeed them. The constables of Jersey have been urged not to furnish to the Lieutenant-Governor a census of the refugees of the island, as they have been ordered to do, and the refugees have been urged by the newspaper of the island not to submit to inquisitorial proceedings, as they are a violation of the island rights and privileges. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, is not considered blameable in the matter, as it is believed he is only acting in accordance with instructions from the British Government.

ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTH WALES RAILWAY.—On the night of Friday last, as the last of the excursion-trains was returning from Carmarthen to Swansea, Mr. Williams, proprietor of the Cambrian, who was a passenger, was precipitated out upon the line in consequence of the door of the carriage against which he was leaning having suddenly opened. The carriage wheels, passing over both feet, literally cut off his toes. He was, thereupon, removed to Carmarthen Hospital, where it was found necessary to amputate portions of both his feet. It is feared he will lose the use of both legs.

TORQUAY.—On Monday afternoon a serious accident occurred to J. Belield, Esq. In his capacity as magistrate, he had been attending the petty sessions, and whilst on his return home to Primley, the horse became unmanageable, and threw his rider violently to the ground, before the unfortunate gentleman could get up, the wheel of a carriage passed over his neck. He was conveyed home in a fly, and now lies in a very precarious state.

DEPOT FOR STOLEN GOODS.—The police of Manchester having discovered on Saturday last a *dépôt* for stolen property in a cellar in Dale-street, seized a large quantity of manufactured goods of various kinds which had been there secreted. They also apprehended seven men whom they found on the spot.

ACCIDENT AT THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY STATION.—As the down train, which left London at eleven p.m. on Tuesday, was slowly approaching the platform at the terminus, an elderly lady, not taking the precaution to wait until it had stopped, stepped from her carriage, and, missing her footing, slipped under the wheel. The moving train passed over her legs, completely cutting off one foot, and injuring the other very severely. She now lies in a precarious condition.



MR. PUNCHARD'S PARTRIDGE-COLOUR COCHIN-CHINA.

MR. GILBERT'S, OF KENSINGTON, LIGHT COCHIN-CHINA.

PRIZE POULTRY EXHIBITED AT GREAT YARMOUTH.

EXHIBITION OF POULTRY AT GREAT YARMOUTH.

EXHIBITIONS of poultry are now becoming general; and the increasing attention which is drawn to the improvement of the various breeds cannot fail to be attended with good results to this branch of rural economy. Birmingham, a few years since, set the example; and now in various parts of England associations are formed, or in course of formation, which may probably equal, and perhaps even excel, the Birmingham Society. Amongst these, the Yarmouth and Eastern Counties Association promises to take a conspicuous position. In the midst of a district celebrated for its poultry, and under the patronage of the Duke of Rutland, Lord Wm. Poulett, M.P., and several noblemen and gentlemen of distinction, the society cannot fail to prosper, if carried out under the same judicious management which attended its commencement.

The first show was held at Yarmouth on the 16th inst., in the Vauxhall Gardens, when upwards of 600 birds were exhibited, including very choice specimens of almost every existing breed of fowls. We present to our readers Portraits from several of the pens. Considerable attention was drawn to the pens of white Cochin-China fowls, exhibited by Mr. G. C. Adkins, Mr. Peters, and Mr. Holmes, of Birmingham; and Mr. E. H. L. Preston and Mr. W. C. Reynolds, of Yarmouth. Also to the black variety of the same breed, exhibited by Mr. Fairlie, of Cheveley Park. And we cannot speak too highly of the pens of Dorkings and

black Spanish fowls, exhibited by the Hon. Mrs. Astley. The first prizes in Cochin-China fowls were awarded by the judges (Dr. Horner, of Hull; G. J. Andrews, Esq., of Dorchester, and Mr. Baily, of Mount-street, Grosvenor-square; to Mr. Punchard, of Haverhill; Mr. Adkins and Mr. Peters, of Birmingham; Dr. Gilbert, of Kensington; Miss E. Watts, of Hampstead; Capt. Squire, of Mildenhall; and Mr. Fairlie, of Cheveley Park.

The attendance was very numerous, owing, in some measure, to the number of visitors in the town at this season of the year.

The fowl show was decidedly the best of any of the provincial exhibitions, there being upwards of 600 birds on the ground, and 174 separate pens.

Of Pigeons there was a fine show, which attracted the attention of several connoisseurs who were present. The principal exhibitor was Mr. G. C. Adkin, of Birmingham.

TEIGNMOUTH MADE AN INDEPENDENT PORT.

TEIGNMOUTH is distant sixteen miles from Exeter, and the two places are in nowise connected. The Exe flows into the sea at least five miles to the east of the mouth of the River Teign; and the nature of the trade of these two ports is as dissimilar as possible. The River Teign has its own government, under its own special act; revenues for improvement

are collected and expended; and it has about fifteen thousand tons of shipping of its own. Yet, with all these advantages of its own, Teignmouth was hitherto, for Custom-house purposes, in the port of Exeter, which was long felt to be so detrimental to its interests, that, some seven or eight years ago, the Government were memorialised to make Teignmouth an independent port. This measure has, however, from various causes, been delayed until the present year, when the Government acquiesced, and the announcement of the independence was hailed with much satisfaction by the people of the town. No sooner had the document been received, which gave them their Custom-house rights, than a public meeting was called, and it was determined to celebrate the event by a holiday: in this the inhabitants of other towns, depending on the imports of Teignmouth, co-operated; and Tuesday week, the 14th instant, was set apart for general rejoicing. For this purpose the shops of Teignmouth were closed, and the streets and houses decorated with a profusion of flowers and evergreens, triumphal arches, flags and banners; the words, "We are independent," floating from the main points of the town.

At twelve o'clock the committee met, a Royal salute was fired from the Den, and a procession was formed, headed by a herald on a white horse, supported by flag-bearers; then followed sailors, the crews of various vessels; fishermen, gardeners, bands of music, magistrates, harbour and river masters, and commissioners, and other official persons; deputations of rope and sail-makers; smiths at work with anvil and forge, in a car; coach-builders, preceded by a chariot on a car; then

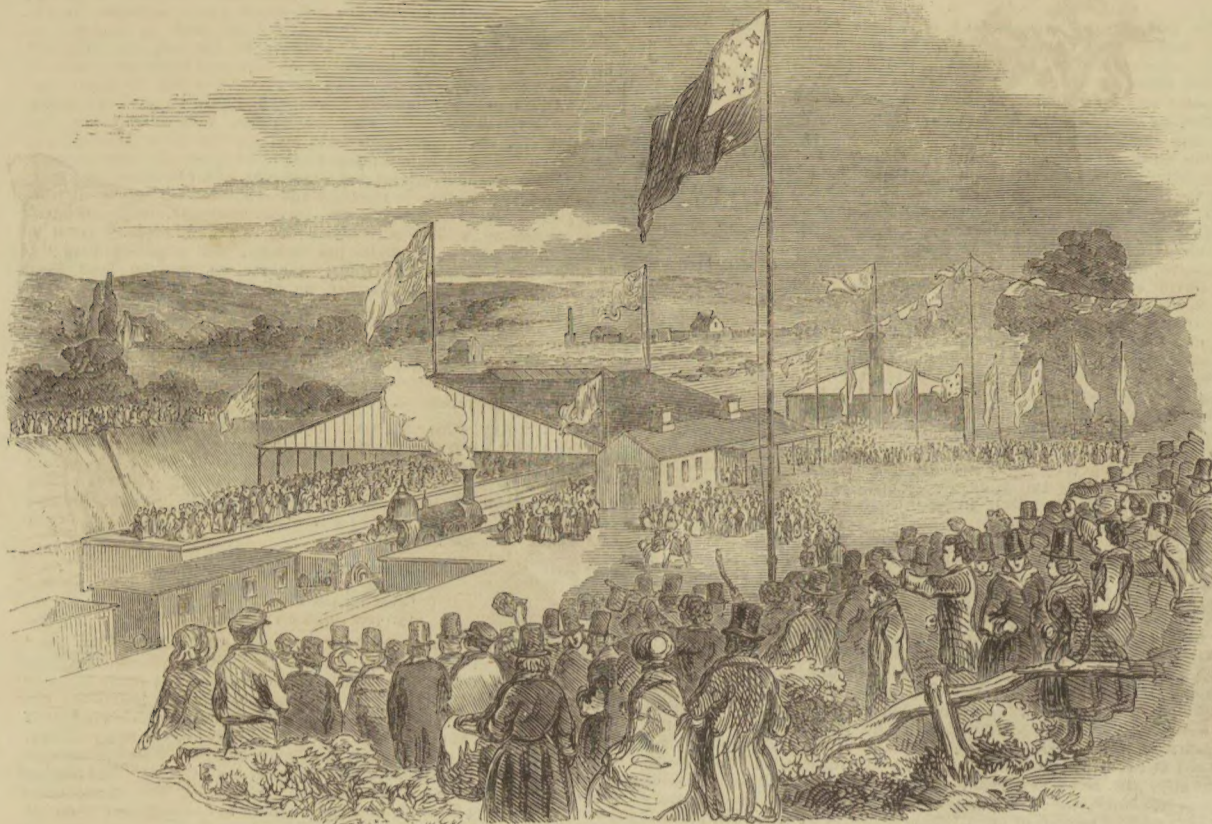


BLACK COCHIN-CHINA, JOHN FAIRLIE, ESQ., CHEVELEY PARK.

HON. MRS. ASTLEY'S SPANISH FOWLS.

HON. MRS. ASTLEY'S SEABRIGHT BANTAMS.

PRIZE POULTRY EXHIBITED AT GREAT YARMOUTH.



OPENING OF THE SOUTH WALES RAILWAY.—THE CARMARTHEN STATION.

came maltsters, with barley; plasterers, with models of villas; builders and sawyers at work, on cars; cars of wine and spirit casks; a cider-merchant and barrel; a model printing-press, and men printing the *Independent Port Journal*; model railway and engine; companies of workmen, members of clubs, &c. Prominent in the characteristic cortege were—a full-rigged brig, *Minna*, on a car, drawn by two horses, manned by

crew, armed, "direct for Geelong, with emigrants;" Captain Bartlett, captain of the Life-boat, with model of a full-rigged ship and telescope; shipbuilders, each man carrying a tool or symbol of his department; with models of ships, boats, and vessels in various stages of building; model yacht, manned with crew—quarter-deck officers in full uniform; model steamer; model patent slip, carried by four boys, with four sup-

porters carrying flags; Captain Stooke, carrying an Indian ship, and various curiosities.

The procession, upwards of a mile in length, marched round the Den. and through the main streets of the town; and was the most gorgeous display witnessed in South Devon since the passing of the Reform Bill. On the procession reaching the Den, the rain fell heavily, and the rural sports and boat-racing which had been announced did not take place.

In the afternoon, about 300 gentlemen dined at the Assembly Rooms, G. S. Curtis, Esq., presided; C. Kelson, Esq., acting as vice. The most distinguished residents in the neighbourhood were present. Plymouth, Newton, Dawlish, Ashburton, Kingsteignton, Kingskerswell, Chudleigh, and Bovey Tracey, were each duly represented. A variety of appropriate toasts were drunk, and the chairman, in returning thanks for his health, thus illustrated the importance of the independence of Teignmouth as a port:—

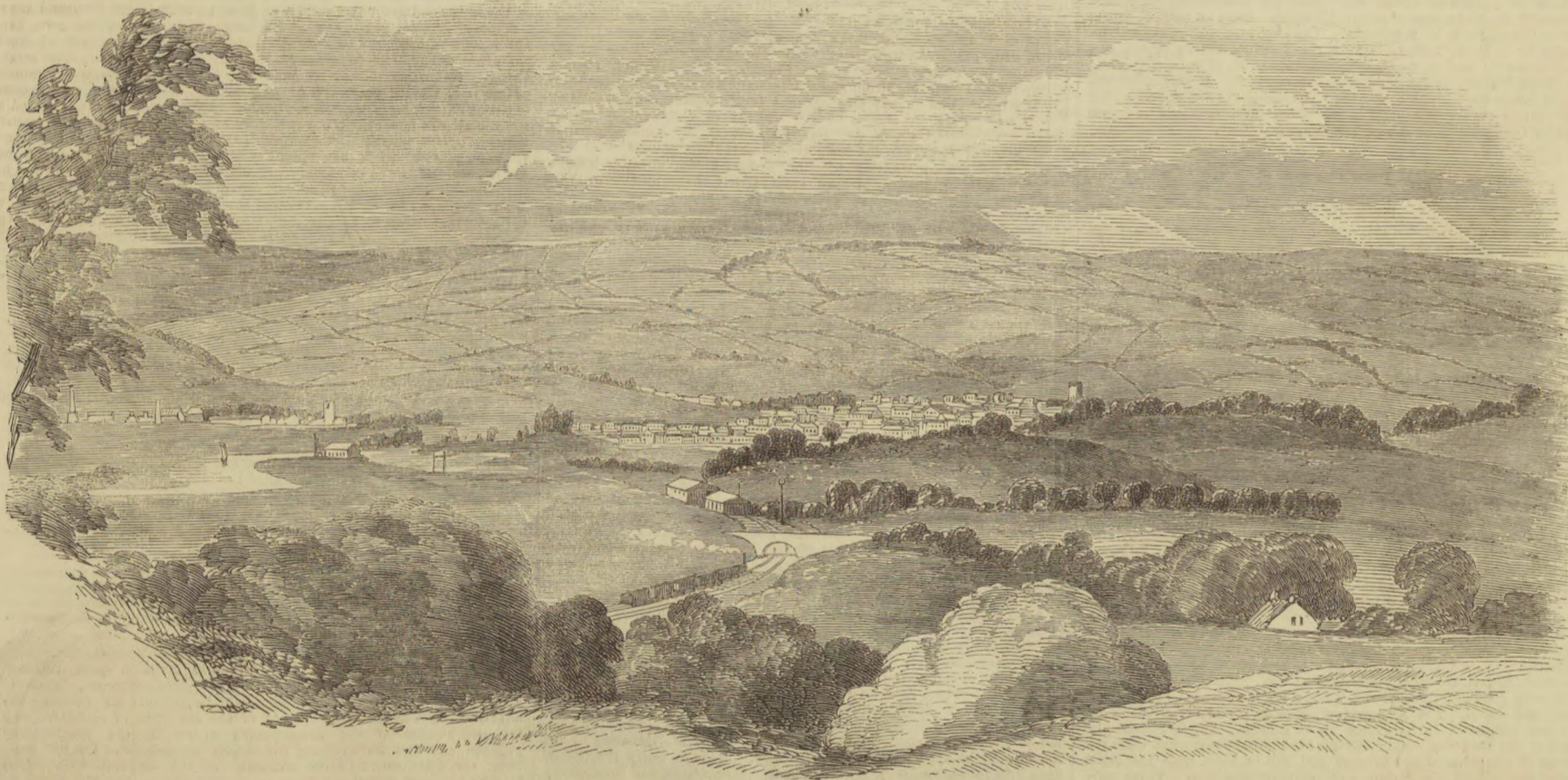
In the first place, Teignmouth has hitherto been within the Custom-house regulations of the city of Exeter. This compelled all who brought cargoes to this port to go to Exeter, in order to pass their goods, and to get a free pass from the Custom-house, at considerable expense to themselves and expense to their owners; now, if we have a Custom-house here, they will be able to transact all their business without going to Exeter—(Cheers)—and not only will they be able to do this, but Torquay and Dawlish will come here, instead of the former going to Dartmouth and the latter to Exeter. (Renewed cheering.) When I tell you that Teignmouth is the principal port in the Newton Abbot Union, over which I have the honour to preside, and which covers 200 square miles, is composed of 39 parishes, and contains 52,000 inhabitants, you will well understand how important it is to them that they should come here instead of being compelled to go the distance they have been obliged hitherto. (Hear, hear.) The imports chiefly consist of dea's, &c., &c., besides about forty thousand tons of coal and culm annually. The exports amount, from one firm alone, that of Messrs. Whitway, Watts, and Co., to upwards of 30,000 tons of clay annually. The exports are chiefly clay, manganese, lead, iron, and granite: the exports, together, amount to upwards of 60,000 tons annually. (Hear, hear.) The vessels that come into the Exe do so because we have no Custom-house here, and no bonded cellars. When they have discharged in the Exe, they come round here to take in freight. This causes them a double pilotage, extra delay, and many other inconveniences, and you will well conceive that the merchants were very anxious that this should be made an independent port. (Hear.)

The health of Mr. Hennett, who has commenced building extensive bonded warehouses at Teignmouth, was drunk with nine times nine and a volley; it being a stipulation that unless bonded warehouses were built, the independence would be withheld.

Meanwhile, a grand display of fireworks took place on the Den. The showers of rockets threw a brilliant light over the town, and were reflected on the water with beautiful effect. The whole holiday passed off well; the arrangements in every respect being most complete.

OPENING OF THE SOUTH WALES RAILWAY BETWEEN CARMARTHEN AND LLANELLY.

The opening of that portion of the South Wales Railway between Swansea and Carmarthen, was celebrated with great *éclat*, on the 17th. as an event of great importance to the principality. "The illimitable mineral wealth that lies entombed in its mountains; its rich and fertile valleys; its ports, some of them the finest and best in the world, needed



OPENING OF THE SOUTH WALES RAILWAY.

the 'mighty power of steam' to raise this country, so richly endowed, to that eminence nature has evidently fitted it to occupy."—*Carmarthen Journal*.

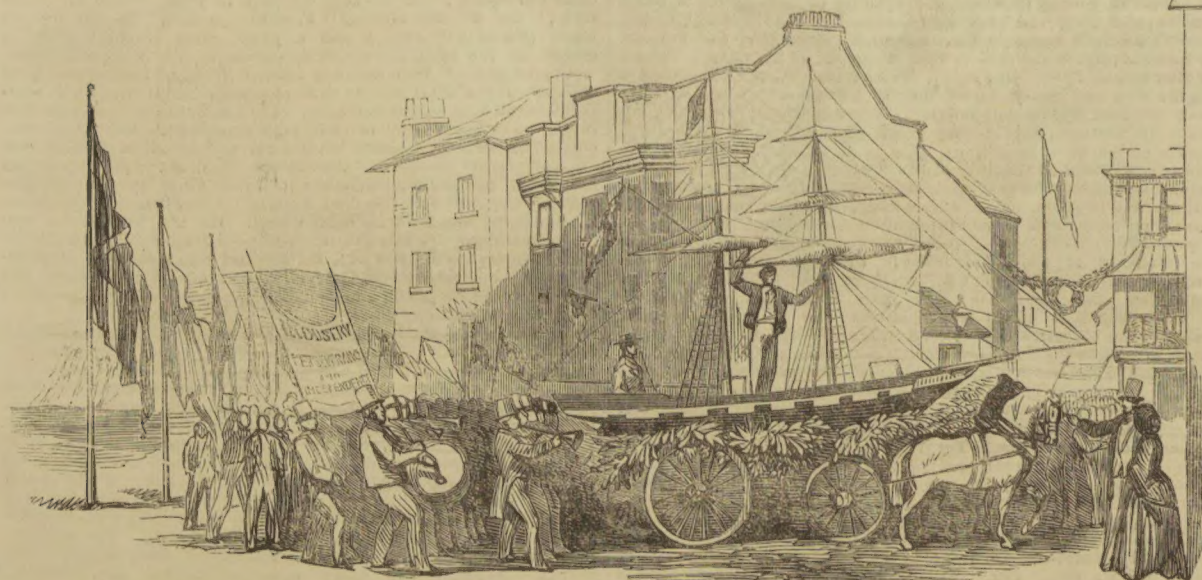
It will be recollected that the South Wales Line of Railway was com-

pleted to Swansea in 1850, and its opening duly Illustrated in our Journal. (See No. 433.)

The line from Swansea to Carmarthen is almost the whole of the way along the sea-coast. The trunk line of the railway does not pass

through Swansea, but is about a mile and a half from it. The branch to Swansea is made from the Llandore station. The length of the line between Swansea and Carmarthen is thirty miles. After passing over about a mile and three quarters of the line, is traversed the Swansea tunnel, excavated at an average depth of one hundred feet from the surface. From the tunnel the line descends to the Loughor river, which is crossed by a bridge with eighteen openings. The east opening is constructed so as to admit the passage of vessels, there being a clear water way for that purpose of thirty feet. At about two or three miles from this bridge respectively, the Llandilo and Llangennech Railways are crossed. This portion of the line is reasonably easy until the crossing of Llanelli sands is commenced, at about eleven miles from Swansea. They are nearly three miles long, and the line sweeps boldly along them at a distance of a quarter of a mile from the shore. It is defended from the assaults of the waves by a substantial sea wall. The distance from the western extremity of this sea wall to the crossing of the Gwendraethfawr, is about four miles and a half; and the works on it are very light. The Gwendraethfawr is crossed by a light viaduct of thirteen openings: the centre one being made to lift up for the purpose of admitting vessels bound to Kidwelly. From this on, the works are light, until the Ferry rocks are reached. It then crosses the Ferry sands, where there is another sea-wall similar to that at Llanelli, and then follows the course of the Towy to Carmarthen.

The districts through which the line passes are important. There is, on the whole, little diversity of scenery, but now and then the traveller will catch glimpses of some exquisite scenes. In the neighbourhood of Loughor there are several large and valuable works: we might mention the copper works of Messrs. Elkington and Co.; the Cameron Steam-iron Works; and some extensive chemical works. Llanelli is the most important place between Carmarthen and Swansea. So lately as 1813 it was thinly peopled, and was difficult of approach from the sea, its river being little better than an estuary, scarcely large enough for vessels of 100 tons burden; now it has a population of more than 12,000, with a corresponding increase of business; and the river has been so much improved, that vessels of 600 or 700 tons can ride on it in safety. This is one of the most improving towns in this part of Wales, and the Railway will give a fresh impulse to its trade and commerce. At Pembrey, excellent views of Gower, Carmarthen Bay, and the British Channel might be obtained; and the scenery up the vale of the Gwendraethfawr looks very pretty. Bury Port is a convenient outlet to the Channel from



PROCESSION IN CELEBRATION OF TEIGNMOUTH BEING MADE AN INDEPENDENT PORT.

the Gwendraeth valley, where there are extensive iron and coal works. Kidwelly is an ancient town, and will prove the most attractive place on the line for tourists. The church is a fine cruciform edifice, and the castle is one of the most interesting in Wales. Its leat has been greatly preserved by the Earl of Cawdor, who is the owner of it; and the scenery is picture-que, varied, and extensive. The Ferry Side is a small village, and commands a good view of Llanstephan Castle and village. It is the frequent resort of pleasure-seekers from Carmarthen. There is nothing very striking in the aspect of the country from this place to the station at Myrtle-hill.

Only one line of rail is completed, and the stations are not yet finished. The celebration of the opening was designed by William Morris, Esq., the worthy Mayor of Carmarthen, who has most generously borne the whole of the extra expenses from his private resources. The weather was delightful. The streets through which the procession was to pass were decorated with triumphal arches. At twelve o'clock the procession was formed. It consisted of the Carmarthen town council and the Mayor; Valentine Davis, Esq., T. C. Morris, Esq., E. H. Stacey, Esq., G. Davis, Esq., wore robes as ex-Mayors. The mayors of other towns, together with a large number of gentlemen, followed; after which there was the Bronydd band. The procession was headed by about thirty sailors, bearing union-jacks, &c., a band of musicians, a portrait of General Picton, and a very prettily-designed banner by Mr. John Davis, cabinet-maker. The procession walked all the way to Myrtle-hill through a dense crowd of people. Arrived at the station an imposing spectacle presented itself, the banks for half a mile being densely crowded.

Soon after twelve o'clock a monster train left Swansea for Landore, where the directors' train—in which Mr. Talbot, M.P., and the directors, as well as the band of the 48th Regiment were seated—was waiting.

At Landore the inhabitants mustered strongly. There were four engines puffing and shrieking over the lines, whilst the military band played a Welsh air. After a delay of about ten minutes, during which the engines took up their respective stations—the train being propelled by three powerful engines, the Ganymede, the Pearl, and the Caliban, which were gaily dressed—away we started for Loughor.

At this ancient borough hundreds of spectators, in their holiday attire, greeted the train; and an address was formally presented to the directors by Mr. Williams.

Having passed over Loughor Bridge, Llanelly was approached in a few minutes. The inhabitants turned out en masse to welcome the train. The shipping were decked with their gayest bunting—the cannon roared, whilst triumphal arches, interspersed with floral devices and "Welcome" inscriptions, crossed the new iron road in various places. When the train stopped, the Directors' carriage was detached, and a congratulatory address was presented to the chairman and directors.

This having been replied to by Mr. Talbot, the party then left, amidst the most deafening shouts for Pembrey, where the directors received a cordial reception. At Kidwelly the mayor and corporation, headed by the deputy-recorder, Mr. Jeffries, received the directory at the station. Mr. Jeffries then read an address, which being acknowledged, Mr. Talbot and the directors partook of luncheon, and then returned to their carriage, and left amidst the roar of cannon and the cheers of the hundreds of the inhabitants. The Ferry Side was the next station reached. The preparations made here were very extensive, and a vast deal of powder was exhausted, and the inhabitants were most enthusiastic in greeting the directors. Having taken in a goodly party for the breakfast, the train was again on the move, and after a pleasant excursion along the Towy, the train arrived at its place of destination, Carmarthen, where a procession was formed direct to a large shed fitted up for the occasion in the Market-place.

The chairman, W. Morris, Esq., the directors, and several other gentlemen, sat on a platform at one end. Over the presidential chair were the letters V.R., and a star of coloured dabbias. Here an elegant repast was served to upwards of 800 guests. The chairman was supported on his right by C. R. M. Talbot, Esq., M.P.; Viscount Emlyn, M.P.; and Colonel Bernard; and on the left by Captain C. H. Williams, Captain Butler, Lord Villiers, and J. H. Phillips, Esq., M.P. A variety of appropriate toasts were drunk; and the festivities of the day closed with a brilliant display of fireworks, and a grand ball in a spacious marquee erected for the occasion, in the garden of the Ivy Bush.

THE THEATRES, &c.

PRINCESS.

This theatre re-opened for the season on Saturday. A new *petite* comedy in two acts, by Mr. Bourcualt, was produced. It is entitled the "Prima Donna." The piece is probably derived from the French; but the subject is treated with such skill, and the dialogue written with so much elegance, that we are, nevertheless, disposed to esteem it as an original production. The story is exceedingly delicate in its conception, and required to be nicely touched. The interest lies in one sister resigning her lover for the sake of another, and thereby preserving the life of the latter. This act of heroic sacrifice is performed by the *prima donna*, Stella, in favour of Margaret, daughter of Dr. Holbein, a physician. Margaret had been rescued from the flames by Count Eric von Mansfeldt, and had consequently indulged for him a secret passion, which preyed upon her health. It is her father's painful duty to watch the progress of consumption, the advances of which he could only too certainly calculate. Stella arrives at her parent's house, in time to hear the tale, becomes aware that the object of Margaret's attachment is her own lover, and, in order to give the poor girl a chance for life, induces Count Eric to feign a love for the apparently-dying girl. Margaret recovers; Eric's feigned love grows into a reality; Stella's agony is great, but it is conquered; she resigns Eric, and is, in fact, by way of compensation, to accept the hand of an eccentric admirer, the *Du*ble, a banker, who is very characteristically impersonated by Mr. Walter Lacy. This gentleman has been engaged to fill the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of Mr. Wigan, and will be found a most efficient substitute. The part of Stella was performed by a *debutante* new to the stage—Miss Heath. As might have been expected, her execution was unequal; but she is evidently painstaking and intelligent—tall, and of a good figure. She must be allowed time for promise to mature into performance; and, particularly, she must consult some good elocutionist, and "beget a smoothness" both in her delivery and action. The Margaret of Miss Robertson was exquisite. Never was character better suited to an actress. The feebleness and languor of the perishing enthusiast was beautifully contrasted with the liveliness of the restored and beloved girl, full of hope, with her heart rendered buoyant by the certainty of returned affection. There were *bits* in her acting which were lovely—natural suggestions, untaught graces, perfectly charming. Thus acted, notwithstanding the crudeness with which the leading part was qualified, this little drama will have the success which it so eminently merits. The purely moral nature of the interest suits exquisitely the more polished taste of modern manners. The house has been re-gilded and re-touched, and in part re-decorated.

OLYMPIC.

Mr. Fitzball has been employed to dramatise "Uncle Tom's Cabin" for this theatre, where his version was presented to her Majesty's lieges on Monday. The adapter has contrived a happy ending to his story, not carrying on the subject to Legree's plantation, but concentrating all the villainy in the person of the "merciful" slave trader, and causing Mr. Shelby to re-purchase both Tom and the boy, and then to manumit all the slaves on his estate. The unenviable character of Haley, "the man of humanity," was performed with great uncularity by Mr. Hoskins, who showed himself quite an adept in Yankee peculiarities. Mrs. Lacy, too, as the quadron mother, acted with great force and feeling; and Mr. W. Farren, jun., as her husband, George, uttered the heroic sentiments confided to him with a manly energy that was decidedly electric. The applause produced by the performance was most enthusiastic.

MR. ALBERT SMITH.—On Wednesday last a rumour, which had its origin in the *Constitutionnel*, was circulated in the metropolis, that Mr. Albert Smith and his brother, when on their way to Chamouni, were drowned in the Rhone. We are extremely happy to state that the only foundation for the report was the finding of Mr. Smith's pocket-book in the swollen river; since which letters have been received in London from Mr. Smith and his brother, stating both to be in good health.

THE SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—The season closed on Thursday night of this popular—and deservedly popular—establishment. The entertainments were of the usual varied character, and the musical arrangements were highly satisfactory to the audience. A magnificent display of fireworks closed the night's entertainment, the vocalists singing the National Anthem, "God save the Queen," which was loudly encored.

PENNINGTON CHARITY SCHOOLS, near Lymington, opened on the 13th inst., erected at the sole expense of Mrs. Elizabeth Evelyn Pulteney, the widow of John Pulteney, Esq., of Northwood Lyndhurst, for the education of poor children in the neighbourhood. The school-house, which is within a few hundred yards of the church, is of red brick, faced with Portland stone, and has a very good effect. It cost the benevolent founder upwards of £2000.

MUSIC.

THE NORWICH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

NORWICH, Friday.

The amateurs of this ancient city have always been honourably distinguished for their spirited encouragement of musical talent, whether native or foreign, by the production of novelties at their triennial gatherings. Norwich, in this respect, has successfully competed with Birmingham, and has, most assuredly, outstripped London in affording composers the opportunity of hearing their sacred works, executed with large resources. The provinces beat the metropolis quite out of the field in art patronage, as regards oratorios. Liverpool was the first to produce Mendelssohn's "Paul;" Birmingham took the lead in bringing forward "Elijah" and "Christus;" and Norwich, by giving "Calvary," the "Last Judgment," and the "Fall of Babylon," took the initiative in making the name of Spohr familiar in this country. Whilst the Liverpool Philharmonic Society has recently patronised, with generous feeling, the early efforts of Mr. Charles Horsley in "David" and "Joseph," London remains supine, living on the past, and caring apparently nothing about the future of art-progress.

The tenth Norfolk and Norwich Musical Festival, in aid of the funds of the principal charities in the county and city, which commenced on Tuesday and which will terminate this morning with Handel's "Messiah," must be recorded as having exhibited a large amount of activity and enthusiasm in the cause of art. The presentation of three new works by native composers, is unprecedented in musical annals; and the event is of such importance that, before the historical portion of the meeting be detailed, it is right that the three productions should be primarily noticed. It was on Wednesday that Mr. Henry Leslie's festival anthem, "Let God arise;" and Dr. Bexfield's oratorio, "Israel Restored;" and it was on Thursday that Mr. Pierson's oratorio, "Jerusalem," were performed. Let us, firstly, mention the antecedent of the three composers.

Mr. Henry Leslie is well known as an amateur in the metropolitan musical circles. He is the hon. secretary of the Musical Amateur Society, and is a performer on the violoncello. His studies have been confined to this country, and Mr. Lucas of the Royal Academy of Music has been his principal master. Mr. Leslie has composed some very clever chamber pieces, and has also written a symphony and oratorio, which have been executed in public. His present anthem was tried in February, 1880, at Mr. Hullah's Monthly Concerts, and made some impression, although the means of execution were limited. Dr. Bexfield is a native of Norwich, and was a pupil of Mr. Bach, the organist of the Cathedral, in which Bexfield was once a choir boy. He was for a short time organist at Boston, Lincolnshire, and now has the organ of St. Helen's, in the city. Dr. Bexfield is young, and has been chiefly his own master since he left Norwich. He has published a volume of anthems, the style of which is based on that of the English cathedral writers. His musical degree was won at Oxford, after a severe test by Dr. Crotch. Henry Hugh Pierson, Esq., is the son of the late Dean of Salisbury, and has enjoyed advantages in his musical training far beyond those of Mr. Leslie and Dr. Bexfield. His earliest masters were, Attwood, of St. Paul's; Corfe, of Salisbury; Greatorex, of London; and Dr. Walmesley, of Cambridge. He then went to Germany, and was in communication with Mendelssohn; but the frank advice of that eminent composer was so disapproved by Mr. Pierson, that he followed his studies under Carl Banck, of Dresden; and Tomeshek, of Prague. Mr. Pierson's abilities were of the highest order, and he easily obtained the chair of Professor of Music at Edinburgh, with the testimonials he held from Reissiger, Johann Schneider, Meyerbeer, Mendelssohn, &c. He soon, however, resigned the Professorship, and returned to Germany, where he published songs under the assumed name of Mannfeldt. These compositions gave rise to considerable controversy. He also produced an opera, "Leila," at Hamburg; but a paper warfare took place as to its pretensions, which caused the composer to withdraw it. He endeavoured, through the intervention of Herr Formes, to induce the Royal Italian Opera management to accept an opera, but without success.

To the above details it must be added, that selections from Mr. Pierson's oratorio, "Jerusalem," were performed at the Assembly Rooms, in this city, on the 15th of April last, before the Festival committee, and in the presence of the Bishop and Dean, and many leading amateurs; and that Dr. Bexfield's "Israel Restored" was played entire in October, 1881, with full band, chorus, and principals. As the three works of Messrs. Leslie, Bexfield, and Pierson are in type, and have been closely followed and examined by the connoisseurs, at the rehearsal and performances, there cannot be the slightest difficulty in arriving at a judgment on their respective pretensions.

The words of the "Festival Anthem" (Mr. Leslie's) are selected from the 68th Psalm. The music is for a double chorus, with soprano and tenor soli, subdivided into eight movements. It opens with a chorus, "Alla cappella," in A, in the Handelian form, and large in its proportions, containing a clever fugato. A tenor solo and chorus, "So let the ungodly perish," is followed by an elegant and devout air for the soprano, in E, beautifully sung by Miss Louisa Pyne, who took the concluding passages an octave higher, and terminated with a brilliant shake on the high G. After the double chorus, "O God! when thou wastest forth," came a highly dramatic inspiration, an *allegro con fuoco*, in A minor—"The earth shook"—as massive as granite: the slackening of the time for the two bars of adagio on the words "presence of God" had a thrilling effect. The graceful tenor solo in E, in six-eight time, so nicely rendered by Lockey—"Thou, O God!"—with the violoncello obligato, is, however, too thoroughly Mendelssohnian in idea to give the composer any more credit than that of having happily treated the subject. In the double chorus in G—"The Lord gave the word"—Mr. Leslie merits the highest praise for having so successfully avoided any imitation of Handel's mode of noting the same words. Mr. Leslie has been both original and impressive. In the duo for soprano and tenor, sung by Miss L. Pyne and Mr. Lockey, in two-four time, "Give thanks," the notation is too far apart for the complete blending of the voices. The concluding Double Chorus, No. 8, "Sing unto God," in A, contains an elaborate fugue, and is somewhat noisily but ably treated. On the whole the anthem is unequal, and is not sufficiently individual in style; but there are masterly notions and broad contrasts; the working out of the movements is coherent and full of purpose. The orchestration sins on the score of too much brass, and is also wanting in variety. There is every reasonable hope of a future for Mr. Leslie, and his present attempt will fully justify his trying his hand at an oratorio; but he must write often, revise carefully, and follow the example of all the great masters, of never neglecting the opportunity of change or correction.

DR. BEXFIELD'S ORATORIO.

The text, "I will take you among the heathen, and gather you out of all countries, and will bring you into your own land," suggests the book of "Israel Restored." It contains no dramatic action, and is destitute of individual delineation. There are interpreters who deliver texts, as an Israelitish Woman (Viardot), a Prophetess (Miss Alleyne), a Shepherdess (Miss Dolby), an Angel (Miss Louisa Pyne), a Prophet (Mr. Sims Reeves), a second Angel (Signor Gardoni), a Priest (Herr Formes), and an Israelite (Signor Belletti). Then a quartet of Israelites is formed by Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Dolby, Lockey, and Weiss. The libretto has not been well contrived nor connected, and the words have been, in some instances, injudiciously selected. There is neither beginning nor end in the oratorio; the opening might just as well be made in the middle of the book by chance. The want of design and unity has evidently operated on the music of the composer. It is more a series of isolated movements than a connected *ensemble*. The past, present, and future of the Israelite race are scarcely suggested throughout the work. Each piece seems to be dependent on itself for interest, and the consequent effect of this lack of poetic and musical arrangement is, that the attention is not fixed, nor is the ear arrested consecutively. There would be no break in the link if the last part were first and the first part last. But the oratorio is not the less a highly creditable effort for a young musician, essaying the highest order of composition, for the first time. He starts off well, in the dignified larghetto in C minor of the overture; but the fugued allegretto is so palpably Mendelssohnian in conception, that the composer would do well either to re-write it, or connect the larghetto with the andante, in which there is some elegant scoring. Space will not allow of following the three parts in detail: a brief reference must be made to a few items. The tenor solo, "O Jerusalem!" well sung by Gardoni, is elegantly instrumented, and is a pathetic lament, but is surpassed in interest by the recitative, "How doth the city sit solitary?" and the touching air, "O, Lord, behold my affliction," so superbly rendered by Viardot.

The composer's ideas in this fine air are devotional and characteristic. He has been particularly felicitous in the passage, "I weep, mine eye runneth down with water." The eight-part prayer, "O Lord be gracious," ends the first part worthily. Like Auber in the "Enfant Pro-

digue," Dr. Bexfield seeks to be descriptive in the bass solo, sung by Belletti, "Many oxen are come about me." It is impossible, both in words and music to avoid the ludicrous in such attempted imitation. The Beethovenish Pastoral Chorus is also a mistake. A contralto song for Miss Dolby, admirably delivered by her, "O be favourable," is remarkable for the accompaniments being obligati for flute, clarinet, bassoon, horn, viola, violoncello, and double-bass. Learning is not wanting in the chorus, "Lift thine eyes," and there is no want of imagination in the chorus, "The waves of the sea are mighty." The interlude, "A Calm," succeeding the animated storm movement, is harmless. The soprano song, "Thy way, O God, is holy," is clever, and found an eloquent interpreter in Viardot. The quintet, with the organ obligato, works harshly. In the last chorus, "Marvellous are thy works," is *sec. art.*, regular in form and rhythmical in phraseology. There is much of meritorious music thrown away on the uninteresting libretto. Dr. Bexfield attains the devotional, and can reach, at times, the picturesque; but fails in the lofty and sublime. He has an artistic mind, but not a poetic temperament. He has studied the cathedral composers thoroughly, and has modernized their forms and ideas. There is nothing ugly and uncouth in his writing, his ambition has not led him into wild experiments, and as an anthem and cantata, and perhaps an oratorio writer, he may earn greater distinction, then he can now enjoy. At the conclusion of the oratorio, he was heartily applauded, both by artists and auditory. He conducted his own works, and if he will correct a somewhat spasmodic manner of beating the time, he bids fair to be a good orchestral director. He won the esteem of band chorus, by his good sense and forbearance at the rehearsal.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

At the conclusion of the "Israel Restored," a most affecting solemnity took place. Madame Viardot sung the pathetic air from "Samson," "Ye Sons of Israel now lament," in which she created such a sensation at the Birmingham Festival, but which was vastly increased on this occasion, by the air being sung as a tribute of respect to the memory of the "Duke." In the words—

Your glory's fled:
Among the dead
Great Samson lies;
For ever closed his eyes.

Madame Viardot substituted for "great Samson," "Your Hero lies." The impressive Dead March, and the appropriate chorus, "Glorious Hero," closed the selection in honour of the Duke. The entire auditory stood up when the Bishop of Norwich rose, as Viardot began the air. There was not a dry eye scarcely in the hall at her wondrous depth of feeling; and her expression in the last line was truly heartrending. After the morning's performance, the Bishop of Norwich sent a message to Madame Viardot, expressing the thanks of the patrons for her singing of the air from "Samson;" and adding, that but for the solemn occasion, it would have been the unanimous desire to call upon her to repeat the air. I must add that at the Cathedral, on Sunday last, a funeral anthem, "I heard a voice from Heaven," composed by Mr. Bach, the organist, was performed; as also the dead march in "Saul," and the dead march in "Samson," both in the morning and afternoon services.

At the third and last concert on Thursday night, after the Symphony of Mozart, Mr. Sims Reeves sang an air, composed by Mr. G. A. Macfarren, as a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Duke, entitled "The Death of Wellington"—"Gloomy and dim the eventual morning broke."

MR. PIERSON'S ORATORIO.

This work has had the support of a strong and influential party. Its pretensions have been sustained by a pamphlet industriously circulated in the town, entitled "A Descriptive Analysis of Jerusalem," addressed "to the President, patrons, and the public by 'Amicus Patriæ,'" and the muster of amateurs to hear its performance was infinitely greater than that at Dr. Bexfield's oratorio, and Mr. Leslie's anthem; but with every possible advantage of position, musical acquirements, and experience, the judgment of impartial hearers will be imperative and decisive, that "Jerusalem" is a failure. A more elaborate and ambitious work was never written, but a more confused and tiresome production was never heard. Mr. Pierson is the impersonation of the young German school, which has sprung from the operatic productions of Meyerbeer, and whose actual exponents are Dr. Schumann, the husband of Clara Wieck, the pianist; and Richard Wagner, the uncle of Mdle. Wagner, the vocalist. The readers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will, perhaps, believe in the declaration of the writer of this article that he is not a finality-man in art-progress. "Fresh symbols" and new forms of speech, are as desirable in music as in poetry, we must protest against positive ugliness and wild eccentricity in musical word-painting. It is one of the essential conditions of opera and oratorio that the music shall be vocal, that the exponents thereof should be able to deliver the text with ease, precision, and, above all, with intelligibility. Mr. Pierson's advocate says, "difficulty is rather courted than shunned, simply for the reason that Mr. Pierson sees and feels everything regarding music in a strong light, and never allows a supposition of inadequacy as to means to cross his mind; a free use of chromatic intervals, unexpected modulations, and wide reaching distances, marks his style." Here is the plain truth—the music is unvoiced, the themes are untuneable, and the ear is constantly on the stretch to catch a key.

The libretto is by the late W. S. Holmes, Esq., and the division of the oratorio in three parts is thus classified:—

PART I.—Christ foretells the destruction of Jerusalem; the Crucifixion. Prophecy of Moses concerning the invasion and conquest of Judaea by the Romans.—Prophetic warnings and denunciations, chiefly from Isaiah and Jeremiah. The fall of Jerusalem depicted.

PART II.—The destruction lamented; the restoration promised.

PART III.—Prophecies concerning the recall of the Jews from all the countries where they are now living in a state of exile. The great battle of Armageddon ("in the Valley of Devision"), which will end in the total defeat of the armies attacking Jerusalem.—The New Jerusalem: the Last Judgment: the Salvation of the Righteous. Doxology.

The words, on the whole, are well adapted for the composer's purpose. Even with the absence of special characters, there is quite sufficient scope for the fancy and imagination of the inspired musician. There is not any substantial ground of objection to be found to Mr. Pierson's innovations, such as the abandonment of the old form of recitative, and the substitution of the accompanied arioso in the declamatory portions, and also for avoiding the useless repetitions of the old masters. On the contrary, the evidence of the original mind is to be found in such departures from prescribed rules. But Mr. Pierson's theories have led him into extravagance, and he out-Wagner's Wagner in carrying out his novel plans. To enter at any length into details of the singularities into which he has been betrayed, would be impossible. The opening movement of the overture in E flat minor promises well; but the second movement in the major, an andante, and the allegro, do not sustain expectation. The air of the tenor, "For a small moment have I forsaken thee," sweetly sung by Gardoni, who pronounces the English right well; the air given by Viardot, "Oh! Israel, thou hast destroyed thyself;" the air sung by Miss L. Pyne, "Ho! ho! come forth!" the air and chorus, "Proclaim ye this;" the air for the basso (Formes), "And I saw a great white throne," may be quoted as the most favourable specimens of the composer's style. The battle piece—"Then shall the Lord go forth and fight against these nations"—is the finest sample of Mr. Pierson's choral writing, wonderfully executed by chorus and band. The attack of the Norwich trebles in this piece was worthy of their high reputation. The "Allelujah" chorus has some novel points, but it is not well carried out. Mr. Pierson has well treated the words "Blessed are the dead!" which Spohr has also noted in the "Last Judgment;" it was sung by Viardot, Miss Dolby, Sims Reeves, Weiss, and Formes. A terzetto, sung by Misses Pyne, Alleyne, and Dolby, is badly voiced. The trio, for soprano, contralto, and tenor—"Enter into the rock"—is fragmentary. Mr. Benedict conducted the oratorio with the greatest care and zeal. It is impossible for any conductor to have taken more pains with a work; and the attention of the principals and bands and chorus was equally marked and praiseworthy.

The performance commenced at half-past eleven o'clock, and did not terminate until four o'clock. There were two encores, "The Alleluia," and the soprano solo, "And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes," sung by Viardot, with such pathos as deeply to move the entire auditory; her interpolated shake in the last work, and its repetition with the chorus, greatly increased the effect of the composer's text. Perhaps, the most impressive chorus of the oratorio was the melody of the psalm, composed by the Rev. M. Madan, which Mr. Pierson has treated in the chorus "Lo! he comes." The simplicity of the subject stole on the senses like sunshine after a storm: before, all had been gloom, but the hearers were evidently quite consoled by this semblance of a tune for nearly the first time during the morning. The composer was called for at the end of his work, and he was much cheered by his friends. Benedict was called upon to address the company, which he did, apologising for any mistakes in the execution

of such an intricate work for the first time, and trusting that the example set by producing the oratorio of a native composer might be followed in regard to the works of other young aspirants for fame. Mr. Pierson has had a great chance, with such noble resources; but unless the "Jerusalem" be revised, curtailed, and in many parts rewritten, its first and last notes have been heard in St. Andrew's Hall.

Except Tuesday's storm, the weather has been magnificent. The receipts are expected to be the largest for some years. For to-day's "Messiah" all the reserved places are gone.

THE EVENING CONCERTS.

There have been three evening performances in that remarkable edifice, St. Andrew's Hall, one of the finest rooms for music in this country. The symphonies have been Beethoven's "Pastorale," and Mozart's in E flat. The overtures have been Weber's "Oberon," and Cherubini's "Faniska." On Tuesday the National Anthem was sung; and the second part was confined exclusively to Mrs. Fanny Kemble's beautiful reading of Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," with Mendelssohn's incidental music. This experiment, although it filled the hall with an unusual attendance for a first concert, did not altogether please; and long before the play was half read—or, rather, embodied—by the gifted reader, the auditory began to leave the hall. The orchestral playing has been magnificent, and not the least interesting feature has been a new overture, by Benedict, the talented conductor, the "Minnesinger" (the Minstrel), a MS. opera. It is in E flat minor, has a majestic introduction and a fiery allegro in the major, with a short coda, full of vigorous writing, the subject being frank and large. Some passages for the first violins, and others with a pizzicato effect, were much admired. Mr. Sims Reeves has a passionate romance from the same opera, "As weeping on my breast she lay," which was rapturously redemanded. Miss Louisa Pyne had an elegant ballad, "My home is in the peasant cot," and a hunting chorus, rather imperfectly executed, completing the selections from this interesting work. Amongst the instrumental displays have been Bottesini on the contrabasso, and with Hausmann, a concertante duo for violoncello and contra-basso, composed by the latter. Maurer's concertante, for four violins, was played by Salton, Blagrove, Cooper, and Day. Amongst the concerted pieces have been Mozart's quintetto, "Sento oh Dio," from "Così fan tutte," sung by Miss L. Pyne, Miss Alleyne, Belletti, Lockey, and Weiss; Weber's quartett and chorus, from "Euryanthe," by Miss L. Pyne, Miss Dolby, Sims Reeves, and Formès; Weber's unaccompanied quatuor, "Dors en paix," by Gardoni, Lockey, Belletti, and Weiss; Beethoven's trio, "Tremate," by Mmes. Fiorentini, Gardoni, and Belletti; Nidermeyer's quintett, from "Marie Stuart" (in which "Auld Lang Syne" is introduced), sung by Viardot, Miss L. Pyne, Miss Dolby, Gardoni, and Weiss; Sir H. R. Bishop's glee, "Blow, gentle Gales," given by Misses L. Pyne and Dolby; Sims Reeves, Lockey, and Weiss; Fioravanti's comic tzeretto, from "Le Virtuoso," by Viardot, Miss L. Pyne, and Belletti; Macfarren's madrigal, "Maidens, never go a wooing;" Benedict's part song of "The Weathri;" Mozart's trio, "Proteggia o giusto ciel," from "Don Juan," sung by Miss L. Pyne, Miss Alleyne, and Lockey; and the "Lorely" finale, in which Miss Louisa Pyne distinguished herself by a fine reading of this brief dramatic piece.—On Wednesday and Thursday evenings, Mmes. Fiorentini made her appearance. It is to be regretted that her magnificent organ was not heard in the oratorios as well. She delivered Camarosa's tryingscena, from "Il sacrificio d' Abramo," and the prayer and cabaletta from Donizetti's "Maria di Rohan," admirably, and was much applauded. The other airs were Alice's air "Vanne," from Meyerbeer's "Roberto il Diavolo," and the Spanish air, "La calesera;" Miss Louisa Pyne made a great impression here by her bravura singing, as well as in the sacred school; she is an admirable *artiste*, always thoroughly prepared for her work. Madame Viardot, in addition to her oratorio honours, has won fame by her singing of the "Orfeo" scena she rendered so richly at Birmingham, and by the "Non più mesta" rondo and Spanish songs, in both of which she obtained encores. Miss Dolby and Miss Alleyne (a promising pupil of Manuel Garcia) might claim special notice in their gleunings; but to follow these three concerts in detail would be impossible. Herr Formès won an encore in the bass song from the "Seraglio," but he scarcely deserved it; he has been singing very coarsely, and appears to slight the public in a way which may one day be resented.

THE NORWICH CHORUS SINGERS.

An especial eulogium is due to these enthusiastic singers; it is stated that they have attended 65 rehearsals for this festival. They sing with amazing earnestness and precision; attacking the most difficult passages with intrepidity. Nothing can be more delicious than the young fresh voices of the sopranos: they fully rival those of the Lancashire women. The professional chorus singers from London only amounted to about 40; Norwich provided the remainder from its excellent choral societies. Mr. J. P. Hill, the chorus master, has reason to be proud of his excellent troop, who spontaneously offered to Benedict to assist in any additional rehearsal he might require: thus displaying a truly artistic spirit.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The present week has very materially reduced the number of racing fixtures for the short remainder of the season, leaving, however, seven meetings for next week, and a fair sprinkling for October. Palm's Lane is the only fixture for Monday; but on Tuesday we have Newmarket and Sandbach; on Wednesday, Chesterfield and Weaverthorpe; and on Thursday, the Western meeting in Scotland, Upton, and Brecon. The Aquatic register offers nothing of public interest; and the only appointments in the Cricketing department are an All England match in Scotland on Monday, and a match on Thursday at Leeds. The Coursing campaign commences in Scotland, in Roxburghshire, on Monday, and promises to be a very busy one.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The town settling for Doncaster races took place this afternoon, and passed off quietly. On future events business was dull, admitting, however, of a full price current.

12 to 1 agst Lady Evelyn	20 to 1 agst Wea burgage (t)	25 to 1 agst Alonso
16 to 1 agst Aravogue (t)	25 to 1 agst Bird on the Wing	50 to 1 agst King Pepin (t)
10 to 1 agst Lu Juf	20 to 1 agst Lurdick	30 to 1 agst Alex
15 to 1 agst Kobb-door	20 to 1 agst Convulsion (t)	25 to 1 agst Father Thames
16 to 1 agst Hebble Nob's	20 to 1 agst Knight of the Shire	25 to 1 agst The Varnish
13 to 1 agst Orestes	20 to 1 agst Bedouar (t)	20 to 1 agst Cincos
	20 to 1 agst Umbriel (t)	

THURSDAY.—The only bet was 2000 to 100 against Chedder, for the Derby.

MANCHESTER RACES.—THURSDAY.

The WELTER HANDICAP.—Warwick, 1. Henrietta, 2. The CHAMPAGNE STAKES.—Exact, 1. Dressmaker, 2. WILTON HANDICAP.—Miss Jemima, 1. Rachette, 2.

FRIDAY.

GRAND STAND PLATE.—Paquet, 1. Lorrywhent, 2. CHESTERFIELD STAKES.—Evaons, 1. Warwick, 2. TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKES.—Game Tommy, 1. Ada, 2.

BEDFORD RACES.—TUESDAY.

The PREPARATION STAKES.—Chorus walked over. BEDFORDSHIRE STAKES.—Azel (Charlton), 1. Ibis (Wells), 2. THE QUEEN'S PLATE.—Charley (Sly), 1. Bridget (Charlton), 2. TOWN PLATE.—Chorus (J. Mann), 1. Dirby (Well), 2.

WEDNESDAY.

The STRATTON PARK STAKES.—Chorus (Rook), 1. Derby (Archer), 2. The SCURRY HANDICAP.—Narcissus (Charlton), 1. Hesperus (Pettit), 2. The QUEEN'S PLATE.—Hesse Homburg (Pettit), 1. Waterley (Charlton), 2. The SELLING STAKES.—Lorraine (T. Sherwood), 1. Taglionco (Arthur), 2. The HUNTERS' STAKES.—Actress (Mr. Beville), 1. Minus (Mr. Bolton), 2.

LEICESTER RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

The BELVOIR STAKES.—Scapulary, 1. Spring, 2. The LEICESTERSHIRE HANDICAP.—Candlewick, 1. Lady Amyott, 2. The COUNTY CUP STAKES.—King of Troy, 1. Selina, 2. The LADIES' PLATE.—Trife, 1. Odham, 2.

THURSDAY.

HANDICAP SWEETSTAKES of 10 sovs each.—Tame, 1. King of Troy, 2. The QUEEN'S PLATE.—Lady Amyott, 1. Goldfinder, 2. The BILLESDON CUP STAKES.—Birthday, 1. Spring, 2. The SELLING STAKES.—Droy, 1. Ithuriel filly, 2. SWEETSTAKES.—Trife, 1. Ischia, 2.

EGLETON PARK RACES.—WEDNESDAY

TRIAL STAKES.—Claverhouse, 1. Snowdrop, 2. SWEETSTAKES of 20 sovs.—Kingston, 1. Sulton, 2. The VISITOR'S PLATE.—Lambton, 1. Birdcatcher, filly, 2. The IYVING CUP.—Sir Robert, 1. Harrier, 2. The DINING-ROOM STAKES.—Marquis, 1. Colsterdale, 2.

FRIDAY.

SWEETSTAKES.—Colsterdale, 1. Duob, 2. HANDICAP.—Lancaster, 1. Pelopidas, 2.

PRINCE OF WALES' YACHT CLUB.—The fifth and last match of the summer amongst the yachts of this very popular club took place on Wednesday, for a handsome cup. The distance was from Blackwall to Gravesend and back. The *Valentine* won by a quarter of an hour. The *Julia* was second, about six minutes ahead of the *Albatross*.

CHESTER REGATTA.

This regatta took place on the Dee on Tuesday, with great éclat. The day was on the whole fine. There were about twenty races, of which the following were the principal:—

A MATCH for £3 between pair-oared boats.—Nymph (W. Crowe, W. Chadwick), 1. Magnet (R. D. E. Jones), 2. Won by two boat-lengths. The TRIAL STAKES of £10 in specie, for four-oared boats (not out-rigged), to be rowed and steered by boys under 18, second boat £2 out of the stakes. Final Heat: Harkaway, 1. Mystery, 2.

The CHESHIRE STAKES of 25 guineas, for four-oared out-rigged boats; to be rowed and steered by gentlemen amateurs.—The Lady Wynu (Royal Chester Rowing Club), 1. Nemeis (Nemesius Rowing Club, Manchester), 2. Nemesis, No. 2 (Nemesius Rowing Club, Manchester), 3. Won easy.

The DEB STAKES.—Deciding Heat: The Tyne, 1. The Five Brothers, 2. The LADIES' PRIZE, to be rowed by women. Won by the Cardinal.

PEDESTRIANISM.—A match between G. Seward, the American Wonder, and William Jackson, the American Deer, to run one mile, for £25 a side, took place on Monday, at Copenhagen House, Seward giving ten yards start. Seward was the winner by six yards. Time, 4 min. 55 sec., over a very heavy ground.

A. Macnamara, Esq., of Caddington Hall, Herts, undertook to walk from Broom's Barn to Banchory (N. H.), a distance of 41 miles, in ten hours. He started from Broom's Barn at ten minutes past ten in the morning, and arrived at Banchory at twenty minutes to eight in the evening, accomplishing his feat in nine hours and a half.

RARE BIRD.—(From a Correspondent).—On the 20th inst. a fine specimen of *Coracias garrula*, or chattering roller, was shot in an orchard adjoining Calipers Hall, Watford, Herts. It is an adult female, in full plumage—tinged with brownish red, light azure, and rich blue; and wearing, a tinge here, more of the aspect of a Tropical bird, than of the sober-liveried tenants of our woods and gardens. Being only wounded in the wing, it was not killed instantaneously, and offered an opportunity of hearing the harsh "squalling noise," described by Shaw, which originated its specific name. The roller is said to be frequently found in the thickest and most secluded parts of Germany. In Malta, at certain seasons, rollers are caught in such numbers that they are exposed in the market for sale. In Russia, says the author of the "Life of a Travelling Physician," the only other object worthy of notice, is the beautiful bird called the Steppa Parrot, which is common in this country. It is the roller. Its plumage is beautiful, and when flying in the sun it looks like a moving rainbow. The name "roller" is descriptive of its rolling mode of flight, which is said to resemble that of the Tombler Pigeon. According to Yarrell, the last occasion on which it was shot in England was in 1838.

NOVEL DISCOVERY IN GERARD'S HALL CRYPT.—On Monday, as the workmen were engaged in removing Gerard's Hall Crypt, they found behind some brickwork the skeletons of a cat and a rat, which are now in the possession of Mr. Kent, landlord of the Old Red Lion Tavern, Basing-lane, City. From the position in which they were found it is evident that the cat, which is of a very large species, had suffered the painful death of starvation in pursuing the rat, which is firmly held in its mouth. The frames of the cat and the rat are most perfect, although supposed to have lain in their place of sepulture some four or five hundred years, the smell being complete as when living. They will be placed in a handsome case by the above-named gentleman, who obliges all applicants with an inspection. Several antiquaries, who have viewed the skeleton of the cat, maintain it to be of the Persian breed, others of the old English tabby.

CHINESE PROCLAMATION IN CALIFORNIA.—A great deal of excitement (says the *Placer Times*) has been created among the children of the flower kingdom now sojourning in San Francisco, by a manifesto from the great "Atti," who claims to hold the power supreme over all the Chinese in this land of gold. The document which has caused this great commotion is of the nature of a reward for one Le-Achan, well known as an interpreter and sort of general agent for his brethren in their transactions with the outside barbarians or white folk. Atti accuses Achan of all sorts of devilish evasions to defraud and degrade his nation; that he encourages the payment of licenses, poll taxes, and other impositions, to such a degree that not a real escapes his rapacity. All men of the three great Hoing (provinces) are called upon to know that 300 dollars will be given for the apprehension of Le-Achan. Among other high-handed measures of the magnificent Atti, he has sent a committee to the residence of a number of females from the flower land, to inform them that an eas they forsake their evil ways, and cling only to their own people, they shall forfeit their lives. He warns them of the dreadful tortures in store for the disobedient who are taken to the great house, "C'yang-oon," where they will be stripped and bastinadoed on the bare back, and compelled to suffer other misery too horrible to mention. The poor creatures are allowed two days to decide what to do, and dreadful consternation is created among them. The edict of the royal "Atti" is written on crimson paper, and a true translation will be given into the Recorder's Court, and the matter fully investigated before his Honour. Meanwhile, further developments in this extraordinary drama will be duly watched and made known.

LOSS OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP.—The ship *Bhurtpore*, of Liverpool, 1500 tons burden, and bound to New Orleans, left the former port, on her outward voyage, on Thursday last night, with a crew of thirty-five hands and 455 passengers; the latter being, with the exception of fifty six, all Irish. At about three o'clock on Saturday morning, when all the passengers were in their births she struck on the north end of the Long Bank, about four miles off the coast of Wexford. By the exertions, however, of Captain Devereaux, the master pilot at Wexford, and other influential parties, several oyster boats were sent off to the assistance of the unfortunate vessel, and they happily succeeded in saving the lives of all on board, with the exception of five persons who were drowned. The ship soon afterwards went to pieces. The *Bhurtpore* was a fine vessel and was only on her second voyage.

MONEY TRANSACTATIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Notwithstanding that the purchases of money stock during the present week have been comparatively small, the value of Consols have continued steady; the leading quotations for the Three per Cents having been 100½. An immense demand for cash has sprung up, chiefly for commercial purposes; hence, the rates of discount, although the Bank is making large advances upon stock at 1½ per cent. per annum, have become higher; yet, as the private bankers and bill-brokers are unusually full of money, any material rise is wholly out of the question. Complaints are still very general respecting the great scarcity of silver coin. Up to the present time, the authorities at the Mint have been unable to keep pace with the demand, which appears likely to increase rather than diminish, arising from the fact that most of the shipments to Australia, for some time hence, will be chiefly confined to silver. A few parcels of gold have just arrived from Sydney, and the accounts at hand are certainly of a startling character. On good authority we are informed that the mines were yielding at the rate of £20,000,000 sterling per annum. From California, our advices are to the effect that, up to the present time, the total yield of gold in that country has exceeded £45,000,000, or half the entire circulation of the United Kingdom. We have had an arrival of 700,000 dollars from New York, and nearly 1,700,000 dollars from Mexico. The shipments have, however, been very extensive, viz., £275,000, chiefly in silver, to India and Alexandria. When we consider the great increase in the commercial activity in this country, and the numerous new channels through which gold is now spreading itself in our colonies and elsewhere, we feel justified in stating that any great addition to the stocks of the precious metals, here can hardly be anticipated. Up to the present time, the effect of the gold discoveries has been to invest the produce in the most profitable markets, in lieu of allowing it to accumulate in the vaults of the Bank.

For most Foreign Bonds, the Market has been devoid of interest; yet the quotations, generally speaking, have been well supported. Transactions have taken place in the new Turkish loan, at 94; and the Austrian, 5½ pm. The whole of the new Austrian loan of £8,000,000 has been subscribed for at Vienna. The subscription lists showed an excess in the amount of £2,000,000. On Thursday, Buenos Ayres Six per Cents were 1¼; Grenada 2 ferred, 12; Mexican for the Account, 2½; Portuguese Four per Cents, 3½; Spanish Three per Cents for the Account, 50½; Ditto, New, Deferred, 23½; Ditto, Passive, 6½; Turkish loan, 9½ pm.; Belgian Four-and-a-half per Cents (exchange 25 francs), 90½; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cents, 65; On Four per Cents, 99½. Bargains have been effected in Brazilian, at 104 to 103½; and Russian Four-and-a-half per Cents, 105 to 105½; Sarulian, 95½ 96; and Austrian, 86.

On Monday the Three per Cent Consols for immediate transfer were done at 100½, and for the Account, 100½. A slight decline took place on Tuesday and Wednesday, whilst on Thursday the market was very flat, as follows:—Three per Cent Consols, Money, 100½; ditto, for the Account, 100½. A transaction was marked in South Sea Stock, at 11½. Exchange Bills (March), were 71s to 74s; and June, 67s premium. India Bonds have sold at 84s to 87s premium.

Rather large transactions have been reported in Bank Shares, the value of which has somewhat improved. Bank of Australasia have sold at 57 to 56½. British North American, 57½; Colonial, 15½ to 16½; Commercial of London, 29½; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 4½; London and Westminster, 33½; Union of Australia, 50½; Union of London, 17½.

Dock Shares have continued firm, and London Stock has advanced £1 per share. Commercial, 105; East and West India, 168; London, 130; St. Katharine, 90; Southampton, 34; Victoria, 6½.

Steam-boat Shares have commanded very little attention. Australian Royal Mail 4; General Screw, 50; General Steam Navigation, 29½; Peninsular and Oriental, 50½; Ditto, New (£15 paid), 36½; Royal Mail Steam, 7½ to 79. Shares in the North of Europe Navigation Company have marked 1-16 to 1-16 premium.

The produce markets generally have exhibited rather more firmness, and prices have risen the turn in favour of importers. The heavy stocks in warehouse operate again, and any permanent improvement.

The market for Railway Shares has been in a very inactive state; yet the general quotations have been fairly supported. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 26; Bristol and Exeter, 101; Caledonian, 42½; Chester and Holyhead, 20½; Eastern Counties, 11½; Eastern Union, Class A, 8; East Lancashire, 18½; Great Northern Stock, 76 ex div.; Great Western, 96½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 84½ ex div.; Leeds Northern, 18½; London and Blackwall, 8½; London and Brighton, 104; London and North-Western, 120; London and South-Western, 89½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 31; Midland, 76½; North British, 30½; North Staffordshire, 13½; Scottish Central, 80; Sirewbury and Chester (Oswestry), 18½; Shropshire Union, 3½; South Eastern, 72½ ex div.; South Wales, 40½ ex div.; Thames Haven, 24; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 68; ditto, G. N. E. Purchase, 74; York and North Midland, 49.

Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals.—The only transaction was in Birmingham and Oxford Guarantees, at 30.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Chester and Holyhead, Five-and-a-half per Cent., 18; Cork and Bandon, 14; Eastern Counties, No. 2, 3½ premium; ditto, New, Six per Cent. Stock, 14½; Great Northern Five per Cent., 120; Great Western Four-and-a-half per Cent., 108; London and South-Western Consolidated Thirds, 8½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire New £10 Shares, 11½; Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, 149; North British, 95; Sirewbury and Birmingham, 11½.

FOREIGN.—Charleroi and Esque lacs, 15½; D'ion and Besancon, 3½; Dutch-Rhenish, 7½; Luxembourg, 7½; D. to R. Railway, 5½; Ditto, 1½; Lyons and Avignon, 24 pm.; Namur and Liege, with interest, 8½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 19½; Paris and Lyons, 22½; Paris and Rouen, 35½; Paris and Strasbourg, 29½; Paris, Caen, and Cherbourg, 6½; Rouen and Havre, 16; Sambre and Meuse, 10½; West Flanders, 4½; Western of France, 11.

Mining Shares have sold slowly. Anglo-Californian have been 4½; Baden, 3½; Imperial Brazilian, 7 to 6½; Ditto, Coacae and Culaba, 3 to 2½; Carson's Creek, 1 to 1½; Cobro Copper, 45 to 44½; Colonial Gold, 1½; Copago, 5½ to 4½; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 4½; Lake Bathurst, 4½; London and Californian Gold Quartz Crushing Company, 1½ to 1½; Nouveau Monde, 1½ to 1½; Port Phillip, 1½ to 1½; Santiago de Cuba, 1½ to 1½; South Australian, 1½ to 1½; tin Croft, 12½; United Mexican, 8½.

FRIDAY EVENING.—Consols have been steady to-day, at 100½ for Money, and 100½ for the next Account. No change can be noticed in the value of the Unfunded Debt. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares support yesterday's quotations.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—During the present week the arrivals of English wheat up to our market coastwise have been confined to 2740 quarters, mostly from Essex and Kent. Fresh up-to-day the supply by land carriage being limited, the show of samples of both red and white was very meagre. For all kinds we experienced a slow inquiry, but no change took place in the quotations. Only 3540 quarters of foreign wheat have come in, that article was held with more firmness. The amount of business done, however, was very small. Consignments, at late currencies. Floating cargoes commanded very little attention, yet holders generally refused to sell except at full prices. Barley, the show of which was small, moved off steadily, and late rates were well supported. In malt very few sales took place there were rather more firmness in the demand for oats, at full prices. Both beans and peas were quite as dear as on Monday; whilst a fair average business was doing in flour.

Wheat.—English: wheat, 2740; barley, 1400; malt, 600; oats, 190; flour, 990 sacks; Irish: oats, 2770; Flour: wheat, 3240; barley, 1130; oats, 1380; flour, 1150 sacks.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 3½ to 4½; ditto, white, 3½ to 4½; Norfolk and Suffolk red, 4½ to 5½; ditto, white, 4½ to 5½; rye, 3½ to 4½; grinding barley, 2½ to 3½; distilling ditto, 3½ to 4½; malted ditto, 3½ to 4½; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 4½ to 5½; brown ditto, 4½ to 5½; Kingdon and Wexford, 5½ to 6½; Chevalier, 5½ to 6½; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17½ to 21½; potato ditto, 28 to 31; Chesham and Co's black, 18 to 19; ditto, white, 16 to 20; tick beans, new, 3½ to 4½; ditto, old, 3½ to 3½; grey peas, 3½ to 3½; mangle, 3½ to 3½; white, 3½ to 3½; 100 s. 28 to 40s per quarter. Town-made flour, 3½ to 4½; Suffolk, 3½ to 4½; Stockton and Yorkshire, 3½ to 3½ per 250 lb. Foreign: American flour, 19s to 25s per barrel; French, 29s to 36s per sack.

Seeds.—Generally speaking, the demand is very inactive, and late week's prices are barely supported.

Lined, English sowing, 5½ to 5½; Baltic, crushing, 4½ to 4½; Mediterranean and Odessa, 4½ to 4½; hempeed, 3½ to 4½ per quarter. Coriander, 10s to 12s per cwt. Brown mustard seed, 7s to 9s; white ditto, 5s 6d to 5s 9d. Winter Tares, 7s 6d to 8s 6d per bushel. English rapeseed, new, 21s to 22s per last of ten quarters. Lined, cokes, English 48 to 52 (Friday).—Belt, 1s 6d; Brandy, 1s; Bilson, 1s; Hawes, 1s; Laminon, 1s 6d; 28 to 42s per quarter. English clover seed, red, 40s to 50s; white ditto, 40s to 45s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7d; of household ditto 5d to 6d per 4½ loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 40s 5d; barley, 37s 4d; oats, 18s 7d; rye, 30s 1d; beans, 31s 4d; peas, 29s 10d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 43s; barley, 37s 9d; oats, 19s 6d; rye, 30s 3d; beans, 34s 1d; peas 31s 1d.

Duties.—Wheat, 1s; barley, 1s; oats, 1s; rye, 1s; beans, 1s; peas, 1s.

The public sales held this week have passed off without material alteration in price. Private, a moderate business is done in common stock Cognition at 8d to 8½d per lb.

Up to Saturday last, duty was paid on 30,350,000 lb. against 29,750,000 lb. in 1851. The stock of tea in London is now 29,200,000 lb., against 35,571,000 in 1851.

Sugar.—Our market continues firm, and, in some instances, the quotations have shown a tendency. Fine yellow Barbadoes is selling at from 37s to 38s; brown Demerara, 31s 6d; good white Benares, 36s to 38s 6d; fine yellow growery, 39s. Refined goods steady, at from 44s to 46s per cwt. The total clearances to the 18th last were 4,482,691 cwt., against 4,083,827 ditto last year.

Coffee.—All plantation kinds are firm, and quite as dear as last week. Good ordinary native Ceylon is quoted at 43s 6d to 44s per cwt.

Provisions.—Irish and foreign butters continue in good request, at fully last week's prices. Fine white Dorset is quoted at 8s 6d to 9s; middling, ditto, 7s 6d to 8s 6d; fresh, 10s to 11s per dozen. Bacon steady, but no clearing. Lard is somewhat easier; but cholera hams are firm. All other articles as usual.

Tallow.—Our market is somewhat excited and prices are still on the advance. F.T.C. on the spot, is selling at 40s to 40s 3d per cwt. Town tallow, 19s per cwt. net cash; rough fat 2s 3d per lb. As at 5 o'clock, have no offer for shipment to the United States.

Spirits.—Lowland Islands rum is in fair request, at 1s 5½d to 1s 6d; and East India, 1s 5d to 1s 6d proof. Brandy is still on the advance. British-made spirit null. Geneva, colorably firm, at 1s 1d to 1s 2d per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 15s to £4; clover ditto, £2 15s to £3; and straw, £1 8s to £1 18s per ton. Trade dull.

Potatoes.—Agents are selling at from 8s to 10s; Shaw's, 7s to 9s; other sorts, 3s to 5s per ton.

Butter (Friday).—Our market is very largely supplied with new, in good condition; and it is now well understood that the produce is unusually heavy. The duty has, therefore, been backed as high as from £215,000 to £250,000. Fine qualities are in fair request, but other kinds move off slowly, as follows:—Farmhouse, 100s to 110s; Country, 90s to 100s; Mid and East Kent, 80s to 100s; Weald of Kent, 75s to 84s; Sussex, 70s to 80s per cwt.

Cheese (Friday).—Belt, 1s 6d; Brandy, 1s; Bilson, 1s; Hawes, 1s; Laminon, 1s 6d; 28 to 42s per quarter. Stewart's, 15s; Caspary, 15s 6d; South Wales, 15s; Adelaide Tere, 15s 6d; 2s, 1s 6d per ton.

Smithfield (Friday).—Our market to-day was seasonably well supplied with beasts, in somewhat improved condition. The best breeds moved off steadily, at full prices; otherwise the best trade in a sluggish state. Shows move slowly to hand; nevertheless the demand for that description of stock was insatiable, at barely Monday's currency. Lambs are now out of season. The arrivals of foreign calves being large, the value of the trade is a decline in price of from 2d to 4d per 8 lbs. We had a moderate inquiry for pigs, at full quotations. Milch cows were very in, at from 14 to 19 each including their small calf.

For 8 to 10 cwt. the calves—Coarse and inferior breeds, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; second quality ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime large ones, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime small, 2s 8d to 3s; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime coarse-wellbred sheep, 4s to 4s 2d; prime south Downs ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; large coarse calves, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; prime small ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; large hogs, 2s 10d to 3s 6d; neat small porkers, 3s 4d to 3s 10d; sucking calves, 19s to 22s; and quarter old store pigs, 17s to 21s each. Total supplies: Hens, 524; cows, 115; sheep, 7000; calves, 490; pigs, 281. Foreign: Beasts 310; sheep, 2000; calves, 534.

Meats and Lendenhall (Friday).—A fair average business was transacted here to-day, yet not quite so good as 2d per 8 lb.

For 8 lb by the carcass—inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middle ing ditto, 2s 8d to 3s 10d; prime large ditto, 3s to 3s 2d; prime small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; large pork, 3s 10d to 3s 12d; inferior mutton, 2s 10d to 3s 1d; middle ing ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 4s 2d; veal, 3s 10d to 3s 12d; small pork, 3s 2d to 3s 10d.

ROBERT MESSER.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.



"STOCKWELL," WINNER OF THE ST. LEGER, RETURNING TO WEIGH.

"STOCKWELL," THE WINNER OF THE ST. LEGER.

We this week engrave the winner of the St. Leger stakes, at Doncaster, on Wednesday week. The following are the details of the race:—

The ST. LEGER STAKES of 25 sovs each, for three-year olds; colts 8st 7lb, fillies 8st 2lb; the second to receive 100 sovs out of the stakes; the winner to pay 100 sovs towards the expenses, 25 for the judge, and 25 for the starter; St Leger Course; 116 subs.

Lord Exeter's ch c Stockwell, by The Baron ..	(Norman) 1
Duke of Richmond's br c Harbinger, by Touchstone ..	(Flatman) 2
Mr Bowes's ch c Daniel O'Rourke, by Irish Birdcatcher ..	(F. Butler) 3
Mr Pedley's b or br f Trouseau, by Gameboy ..	(Templeman) 4
Mr J Scott's b f Songstress, by Irish Birdcatcher ..	(A. Day) 5
Mr Dancombe's ch c Alfred the Great, by Orlando ..	(Basham) 6

Betting: 7 to 4 agst Stockwell, 5 to 2 agst Daniel O'Rourke, 3 to 1 agst Songstress, 7 to 1 agst Harbinger, and 10 to 1 agst Trouseau. The start took place a few minutes before three o'clock, Alfred the Great jumping off with a decided lead, followed in rotation, and at wide intervals, by Harbinger and Stockwell, Scott's two next nearly abreast; the pace as good as Alfred the Great could make it. No change whatever took place until near the Red House, where Alfred the Great was joined by Harbinger and Stockwell, and immediately after gave away. Harbinger then showed in front, but was headed in a few strides by Stockwell, who went on by himself, and won in a canter by ten lengths, Harbinger beating Daniel O'Rourke by a length. Run in 3 min. 21 sec.

The winner was bred by the late Mr. Theobald, at Stockwell, whence he takes his name, under the care of John Lowry, who was Mr. Theobald's stud groom. Before the colt was weaned, he was offered for sale to various leading men on the turf, but without success. The Marquis of Exeter called at Stockwell to look at the colt, admired him much, and the bargain was struck; and the new owner of Stockwell gave John Lowry orders to send him to Bursleigh as soon as he was weaned. When Lord Exeter was gone, John inquired of Mr. Theobald what sort of a bargain he had made, and the old gentleman replied, "Why, John, I have sold him for £180, but I would not have sold him to any one else at that price, so you must say it was £250, and you stand £50 to nothing if he wins the Derby." Such is the history of Stockwell.

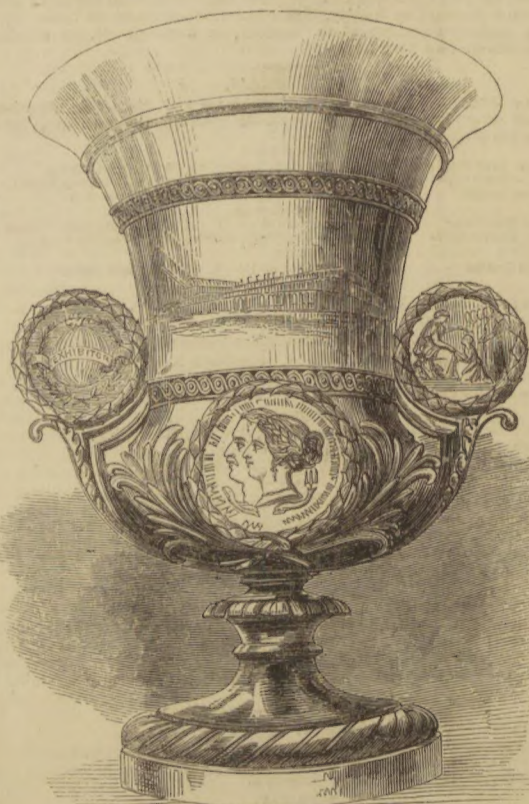
GLOSSOP HALL, DERBYSHIRE.

Glossop, which has recently been honoured with the company of the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, Lord and Lady Edward Fitzallan Howard, Lady Adeliza Howard, together with a continual succession of noble and distinguished visitors at his Grace's mansion, is a place of very considerable interest. The neighbourhood abounds with some of the best specimens of the varied and romantic scenery of Derbyshire. The distance is about thirteen miles from Manchester, and easily attained by the Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway. On the journey, the magnificent viaduct of Broadbottom presents itself to view, completely overtopping the residence of John Marsland, Esq., and his extensive cotton manufactory; and three miles further, Dinting Vale is crossed, from which the new part of Glossop, Howard Town, may be seen to great advantage, embracing a view of the several cotton manufactories of the firms of John Wood, Esq., and Brothers, and Francis Sumner, Esq. On the right is the line formed some years since by his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, at a cost of £16,000: it terminates with a neat architectural station, the principal entrance to which is surmounted with the crest of the Duke (a lion, neatly worked from one huge block of stone). From this point there are three ways leading to Glossop, one of which is a park or field road over what is called the "Royle." From the summit of this hill is obtained a view of the great mountain, "Shire-hill," and also of those widely-extended moors upon which many grouse have lately been sacrificed. The Hall, formerly a place of no attraction, and inadequate for the reception of his Grace and suite, has of late been considerably enlarged, re-modelled, and beautified. The grounds, walks, and shrubberies are tastefully laid out; the terraces are of exquisite design; and a costly ornamental water-fountain plays gracefully in front of the mansion. The stables and offices also form a considerable portion of the recent extensive alterations. They are surrounded with numerous ingenious devices in stonework, and surmounted by a neat cupola, containing a sweetly-harmonious and loudly-toned bell, under which is also a bold archway, to admit of a circuitous carriage drive from the principal entrance. From the front of the magnificent mansion may be obtained an extensive view of the lofty towering hills, raising, in fantastic forms, their rocky sum-

mits or miles around, by which the village is surrounded, with the ancient time-worn spire of the parish church slightly tapering over a finely wooded plantation. The next object of interest is the new large school in connexion with the Church of England, erected at the cost of the Duke, to meet the increased want of education on a more extended and improved system in that neighbourhood. The old Parsonage, formerly the residence of the late Rev. Christopher Howe, vicar, who held the living upwards of half a century, and who had been in holy orders for the protracted period of sixty-one years, is still standing, but presents a very imperfect model of what it was in by-gone years, having been stripped of its rich ivy-clad covering and the beautifully variegated foliage which formerly rendered it a conspicuous object of admiration to the traveller. A spacious new Vicarage has, however, been erected closely adjoining. It is expected that many other extensive alterations and improvements will originate, in a great measure, from his Grace's more intimate acquaintance with Glossop; his sole object being, as much as possible, to advance the prosperity and condition of his tenantry, by all of whom he is held in universal esteem. The architects employed by his Grace in carrying out the improvements at Glossop, are Messrs. Weightman, Hadfield, and Goldie, of Sheffield.

THE HENSMAN TESTIMONIAL.

This handsome vase, of Greek design, has lately been presented to Mr. Hensman, in commemoration of that gentleman's exertions in aiding the distribution of the various medals to the exhibitors at the Great Ex-



TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO MR. HENSMAN.

hibition of 1851. On the body of the vase is a view of the Crystal Palace, from the west end; on the reverse is the inscription. The handles, introduced in wreaths of laurel, are representative of the obverses of the various medals; while on each side of the body are the busts of her Majesty and the Prince Consort; and on the foot of the vase, whilst in a series of shapes, are engraved the names of the subscribers. This piece of plate is from the establishment of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell.

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GLOSSOP HALL, DERBYSHIRE, THE SEAT OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NORFOLK.